THE EXAMINER:

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PAUL SEYMOUR. PUBLISHER.

Of a Lecture on the North and the South, debored in Cincinnati, January 16, 1849, by

is Lecture was delivered before the Young Mens' Library Association, in Cincinnati These circumstances are remarkable. The Friends or Quakers have, as a body, long rotested against Slavery, as a violation o gatoral right and of the Christian law of benevolence. Cincinnati is a free city, the randerful product of free labor. Yet in the midst of this city, and within the limits of free Ohio, which, fifty years ago, was a wilderness, and is now one of the greatest and most flourishing Commonwealths in America, a Quaker rises up and argues that slavery is a blessing to mankind,—the prolife source of wealth, comfort and civiliza. tion, and therefore to be cherished and maintained forever, by those who have the good fortune to possess its enviable advantages. Mr. Fisher argues to this effect throughout his Lecture; he attempts to demonstrate that the people of the Southern States are, by means of negro slavery, more wealthy. more comfortable, more civilized and more situous, than those of the North, and that

No Virginian or Kentuckian advocate of metual slavery: no South Carolinian Nulfer did ever, so far as we know, exhibit more zeal in defence of the "peculiar in-

schemes of emancipation, present or pros-

serive, are, if not impracticable, at least

ighly inexpedient and dangerous to the

sue him for entertaining and expressing his pinion. We only regret that he did not exhibit more candor and fairness in arguing the cause which he espoused.

a great natural advantage for increase of

of dealing with statistics. When he finds vantage.

year as the basis of direct taxes. Accordcandor and intelligence.

ing to this assessment the taxable property of the South amounted to \$859,500, and that of the North to \$1,042,700. Dividing these sums by the number of people in the two sections respectively, according to the preceding census of 1810, we find in the South an average amount of property about thirty dollars less per head than in the North. But as the North had, since 1810, increased a little faster in population than the South, we may assign a difference of twenty-five dollars a head in favor of the North, according to their assessment. which cannot however be relied on as an ause individuals are interested, for the most part in undervaluing, but sometimes in overaluing their property. Much property. too, escapes this sort of assessment altehere is so much invisible property in the

orm of stocks, bonds, cash, &c. But how is this? Mr. Fisher makes the average wealth of the Southern people exceed that of the Northern by seventy-two lollars a head. How does he bring this difference about? He takes white populaion as population, and negro slaves as property only, putting them with the cattle and swine, as live stock, and nothing else. By this crafty management, he greatly reduces the Southern population, and thus brings out a much larger average of property for the Southern people. If he had, at the same time, deducted the value of the slaves there would have been something like fairness in the procedure. But this would not

still greater. Now the main drift of Mr. Fisher's arsimion," than Mr. Fisher, the Quaker of gument is to show that slavery is a bless. ing, because it promotes the accumulation of wealth. "The first object of civilised ife," says he, on p. 4, "is to accumulate wealth, as on that depends improvement in science and the arts, and the supply of the multiplied wants of society."

Having made this the test point, in order | Surely But he only catches at a few here and there, slavery is good or evil, he then proceeds to she finds them capable of being turned to as he finds them capable of being turned to make out the slavery promotes the accusation, he now considers as important of the clavery of the slavery promotes the accusation, he now considers as important of the clavery of the clavery of the slavery promotes the accusation, he now considers as important of the clavery of t as he finds them capable of being turned to make out that slavery promotes the accu- States, ought the value of the slaves to be es upon us the importance of them, when spurn the slow movements of Smithsonian edifice. From this it appears law and public opinion, the nations, after his purpose of showing a superiority of mulation of wealth in the Southern States, added to that of other property?

wealth and comfort in the Slave-holding and is therefore a blessing to them. But he combat. The custom has I ecome States. In the application of his facts, or and is therefore a blessing to them. But he most unreasonable, and reasonings the most unreasonable, and reasonings the most unreasonable, and reasonings the most of the countries, and makes a Government. Listen, good reader, to his ing has been commenced, and, from the pressed heavily upon the millions, but they fallacious and absurd. To give an air of to make out something like it, if he considmost unreasonable, and reasonings the most to make out something like it, if he considered to make out something like it, if he considered to make out something like it, if he considered to make out something like it, if he considered to make out something like it, if he considered to make a profit out of their capital invested that the building will be completed, and ing why. War-rulers do not like to have obseness of expression, where exactness stituting any part of the population of the line mares and jackasses—then speaking south reflect on the great commercial and the grounds improved for the sum of \$250, us think. They would have us obey would not have served his turn; perverts would not have served his turn; perverts the aggregate wealth of States by their popwould not have served his turn; perverts the aggregate wealth of States by their pop- invested in the business of breeding slaves, in the days of direct taxation, and behold purposes. facts, which, if fairly stated, would have made against his arguments; shifts his ground backwards and forwards, assuming for exportation, is productive capital, and harbors, under the change of system, is it sented his report of the operations of the harbors, under the change of system, is it sented his report of the operations of the sax a part of their wealth. But when he depast year, from which we glean the followed as a part of their wealth. But when he depast year, from which we glean the followed as a part of their wealth. But when he depast year, from which we glean the followed as a part of their wealth. But when he depast year, from which we glean the followed as a part of their wealth. But when he depast year, from which we glean the followed as a part of their wealth of states by their population, and deserted in the days of direct taxation, and deserted for exportation, is productive capital, and harbors, under the change of system, is it is sented his report of the operations of the wonderful that they have made the halls of past year, from which we glean the followed as a part of their wealth. But when he depast year, from which we glean the followed as a part of their wealth of the days of direct taxation, and deserted in the days of direct taxa

favorable facts under a loose form of ex. of the slaves to the sum of other wealth, This circumstance, and established custom, and a deeper cause—slavery; and, strange to branches of knowledge; and, 4thly, the pression, when he could as easily have and subtracting their number from the pop. keep up a domestic demand for slaves, and say, this same Mr. Fisher who denies it to foundation of a library and a museum of individuals, be adjudicated in some comstated the simple truth without disguise. Ulation, used in calculating the average give them an incidental value, when intrin-He says (page 1.) that "the territory there wealth of the community. It is easy to sically they are unprofitable stock. orthern States-the Indian land being ges, while slaves do the same work without to their price in the slave-market. contract, for whatsoever their masters may

Every civilized society is composed chief the end of that period the exports of the slave of the labor of others, and laborers, who work slaves. Compare the wealth of the free exports of the slave of the millions, which was five millions more than the Northern."

both capitalists and laborers; that is, they lands, buildings, and all other products of the victims of poverty and ruin, are all the determination of the longitude of important places, ordered at the last meeting New Orleans, were, and are the products have operated under equal circumstances of made the general labor of the country more by first comparing the present condition of ing to join in the observations. Several Northern States. But this is his way time and of physical advantage and disad-

a fact which in the gross can be turned to Now in comparing the results, as between the advantage of his argument, but which, New York or Pennsylvania on the one old southern States be less wealthy than being analysed would make the contra-side, and Virginia or North Carolina on the the old free States, in proportion to populaway, he lumps it, and draws his conclu- other, it is obvious that no just conclusion son at once, without a hint of the deduc- can be attained, unless we compare the two sidered as wealth, because they are in fact lons or additions that should be made, in communities either class by class, as capi. a hindrance to the prosperity of the countries of the co order to arrive at a correct result. In this, talists with capitalists, laborers with labor. try, and less productive as laborers than telative to a relative to a relativ relative to a part of the subject, and draws the other, and make a general average of their from it a conclusion that covers the whole wealth. In the slave states, the slaves are not one of the old slave States can stand a subject, as he here infers the whole amount distinctly enumerated in taking the census; comparison with the free States in regard of trade from the export to foreign coun- but the free laborers of the other states are to wealth and prosperity. not; so that we cannot make the compari- Having settled these important principles Next he argues (on p. 2.) that in 1815 son class by class. We have, therefore, to let us return to Mr. Fisher. the Southern people were wealthier than the Northern. Had he argued that with their natural advantages they ought to have been wealthier make a general effect of the two sorts of labor. Having, in exact contrariety to both the principles, added the slaves to the stock of southern wealth, and subtracted the general effect of the two sorts of labor.

make it plain to the meanest capacity.

free labor, which costs him the board and wages of the laborers, and nothing more. The southern farmer employs his own slaves, whose labor costs him, first, the in n slaves, and, secondly, the maintenance of sal conclusion from particular premises, in such a number of slaves, old and young, violation of all sound rea oning. accurate valuation of the property of the male and female, sound and unsound, as farmer's estate, and allow him the whole What sort of excelling is this? amount: but the free-laborers are citizens, and you must divide the northern farmer's about ten times as rich as the northern."-

We reply, finally, that all this is abfrom the amount of Southern property. All we have to do is to ascertain whether occurred.' 'The grass is growing in the average of Northern wealth would have been way to ascertain it, is to divide the amount Arts have gone to take up their abode in and laborers, have made by the number en multiplied in the same favored region .a community, all free, makes a larger or her colleges and academies.'

had been occupied by free laborers. But tion, then the slaves ought not to be con-

Tried on this indisputably just principle

the general effect of the two sorts of labor wealth, we could have agreed with it does not show how the aggregate wealth made the average of southern wealth in 1815.

Stock of southern wealth, and southern wealth, and southern wealth in 1815.

The southern respecting the fact that they were is distributed among the several classes.

its appearing so to every reader of common proportion to the numbers of the popula- son between Maryland and Massachusetts. be published, we learn the following par-But we will give a trief illustration, to and linen, manufactured in the northern sachusetts at 300 millions of dollars, refersively circulated us the funds of the institu-Suppose two farmers, one in a free State and one in a slaveholding State; each culand one in a slaveholding S his conclusion much broader than his premiterest of the capital which he has invested ses; or, as the logicians say, draws a univer-

But this is not all. His own statement wo sections. Assessments for taxation are will afford him a constant supply of ten disproves his assertion that the southern apt to vary considerably from the truth, be- working hands. Now to prevent any one States then excelled the north, even in the from mistaking the point at issue, we will fabrics named-in proportion to the numclear profit of \$1000 a year by the cul | whole population, as every reader would ungether—especially in the North, where and purposes, they are equally rich and prost contained 3,763.800 inhabitants; the southperous. 'No (says Mr. Fisher) by no ern, 3,489,900. Dividing the cloth manmeans.' And why not? we ask. 'Because ufactures of each section by its population, (says Mr. Fisher) the slaves are property, we get \$5.58 cents per head for the north, and you must add their value to the southern and \$4.53 cents per head for the south .-

> It should be remarked, that in 1810, the improved system of manufacturing by mawealth with them, and allow him only the chinery, was scarcely begun in the United average share of all that they have among States. The old system of household manthem. So the southern farmer will be ufacturing, produced nearly all the fabrics

> above mentioned. Having thus in his peculiar way attemptsurd; because we have supposed the north. ed to demonstrate the superior prosperity of ern farmer to make as much profit by his the south in 1815, he then observes that free labor, as the other makes by his slaves. since the year 1816 'great changes have or not the northern people, on the whole, streets of those cities of the south, which make as much by their free labor, as the maintained their ascendency in the earlier of wealth which each people, capitalists the north. Cities have been expanded and

of natural advantages in the two countries. commerce, and her manufactures. These added to the original principal for other ob-But there is another connected with it .- education, he now considers as important cumstances. If a State breeds slaves for South to the Tariff policy of the Federal in the spring. The main part of the build- old. It is time-honored. Its evils have

ducted them from the population, after add- business of rearing slaves for foreign mar- Congress eloquent with the ruin and wrong lowing particulars: to suit the immediate occasion, without regard to consistency; and utters a great deal of absurdity and nonsense with most philosophical gravity, to give an air of weight of suit the immediate occasion, without regard to consistency; and utters a great deal or three slave States which seemed to be entirely upon the fact, whether slave-labor to the submitted to a number of literary and the sentiment of Mr. Fisher, that cities, special benefit of a few, who thereby content that they have suffered?'

Congress eloquent with the ruth and wrong lowing particulars:

The programme of organisation has been trive to figure in the world's history.'

Could language more strongly express wealthier than two or three free States, in the sentiment of Mr. Fisher, that cities, scientific societies, and has, in every case, and was popular. It is they, not the people of the constant of the sentiment of the sentiment of the constant of the constant of the sentiment of the constant of the sentiment of the constant of the constant of the sentiment of the constant of the sentiment of the constant of the co sophical gravity, to give an air of weight and profoundness to his argument.

We are sorry to be obliged to censure his method of arguing with so much sever-his method of weight and profoundness to his argument.

We are sorry to be obliged to censure the sorted with the long-run, and upon the whole, an of these partial and seeming results he found-by the commerce, and manufactures, are so important elements of prosperity, that their of these institutions have expressed a will limit the long-run, and upon the whole, an of these institutions have expressed a will limit the long-run, and upon the whole, an of these institutions have expressed a will limit the long-run, and upon the whole, an of these partial and seeming results he found-by their approbation. The officers of these institutions have expressed a will limit the long-run, and upon the whole, an of these partial and seeming results he found-by the control of the country? Let the linguistic of these institutions have expressed a will limit the long-run, and upon the whole, an of these institutions have expressed a will limit the long-run, and upon the whole, an of these institutions have expressed a will limit the long-run, and upon the whole, an of these partial and seeming results he found-by the country? Let the limit the long-run, and upon the whole, an of the long-run, and upon the weight commerce, and manufactures, are so important elements of proportion to free leader the long-run and upon the weight commerce, and manufactures, are so important elements of the country and upon the weight commerce, and manufactures, are so important elements of the country and upon the weight commerce, and manufactures, are so important elements of the country and upon the weight commerc s method of arguing with so much severto but a regard to the general welfare of accumulation of wealth in the Southern
to but a regard to the general welfare of accumulation of wealth in the Southern
to but a regard to the general welfare of accumulation of wealth in the Southern
to but a regard to the general welfare of accumulation of what they might in carrying out the plans which have been adopted. Until the end of three years of the existence of slavery in the country adds the Tariff policy, which operated equally from next March, only one-half of the in
Now, if it were proved to demonstrate the country adds from next March, only one-half of the in
Now, if it were proved to demonstrate the country adds from next March, only one-half of the in
A New Manure.—Robert Bryson, Esq., of the existence of slavery in the country adds the training for the common sense, for it is something of what they might in carrying out the plans which have been accumulation of wealth in the Southern in carrying out the plans which have been accumulation of wealth in the Southern it is evident that it is absurd to charge this decline upon adopted. Until the end of three years of the existence of slavery in the country adds from next March, only one-half of the in-An unmeaning twattle about the national last ten years, to make exhausted tan bark availown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the free populaown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the morth; on the importance of being always preparown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the morth; on the importance of being always preparown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the morth; on the importance of being always preparown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the morth; on the importance of being always preparown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the morth; on the importance of being always preparown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the morth; on the importance of being always preparown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the morth; on the importance of being always preparown words, and demonstrated to be of the slave-holders, or even of the morth; on the importance of the morth; on the importance of the morth; or the slave-holders, or even of the morth; or the slave-holders are slave-holders. tion of a State, slavery might still be an of the general wealth of a State, whatever which it did not. And how could high du-He begins with undertaking to show that evil and deplorable thing on account of the they may be to individuals who sell them. ties on foreign cloths depress those house to be devoted to the building fund; and, military men, got up and kept up, generally expense, and many failures, he has succeeded the begins with undertaking to show that evil and depiorable thing on account of the they may be to individuals who self them. It is not be devoted to the building the first quarter of a century under wrong inflicted on the slaves, and the check of the price is no evidence of 1810? And if such duties started in the first quarter of a century under wrong inflicted on the slaves, and the check of the price is no evidence of 1810? And if such duties started in the first quarter of a century under wrong inflicted on the slaves, and the check of producing from the country under the price is no evidence of 1810? And if such duties started in the country under the price is no evidence of the devoted to the building that a successful the price is no evidence of the devoted to the building that a successful the price is no evidence of the devoted to the building that a successful the price is no evidence of the devoted to the building that a successful the price is no evidence of the devoted to the building that a successful the price is no evidence of the devoted to the building that a successful the price is no evidence of the price is no evidence of the devoted to the building that a successful the price is no evidence of the price is not a successful the price is n for home use, the price is no evidence of 1810? And if such duties started in the full operation until after the end of the dered the war system, till of late, seemingly has tan wheeled out on a level piece of ground, from 1790 to 1815,] the South had surpass- tion, the development of the resources of their being an addition to the general north the system of manufacturing by ma-It will be recollected that the programme write their thoughts. But "a better time" this he spreads a layer of two or three feet thick. Over the North in commerce, in manufactures and in the accumulation of wealth, in pro- and the cultivation of arts and literature. Some and the cultivation of arts and literature. Some and the cultivation of the south? We are not have followed in the south? We may now ask questions, then a layer of lime, and so on. He lets the and in the accumulation of wealth, in proportion to the number of citizens in the respective sections."

But apart from the question—whether the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper than a proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper to the accumulation of wealth is the proper to the accumulation of wea the says truly, that in 1750, the two section of a land can hardly be surpassed, for the richness suitable persons; 3dly, the publication of a bear its burdens? Who suffer by it? Who land can hardly be surpassed, for the richness suitable persons; 3dly, the publication of a bear its burdens? Who suffer by it? wealth. But even here, where he had least Fisher's mode of estimating the compara- free laborers of good quality and in suffi- and manufactures. We affirm that it was series of reports, from year to year, giving profit by it? Is it necessary? Can no it imparts. need, he shows a disposition to conceal un. tive wealth of States, by adding the value cient numbers to supersede the use of slaves, not—that it could not be. There is another an account of the progress of the different substitute be introduced? Why cannot

ly of two classes—capitalists, who employ first without putting in the value of the perhaps the richest community in the world, the materials.

perty in Maryland, including slaves.

ference to different species of property, and with very different degrees of care and accuracy. They cannot be relied on, therefore, as a true exhibition of the comparative fore, as a true exhibition of the comparative will be paid for, by a further appropriation by the general government, towards and now is forecast, with respect to different species of property, and other terrestant of Minesota, was fifteen years ago, a journeyman cabinet maker, he then attended a new manual labor school, afterwards studied law, subsequently became a member of law, subsequen

assessment of taxable property made that ously true and just, that we are confident of South, at this period, excelled the north in there are special objections to his compari-States, were valued at \$21,061,525, whilst ing vaguely to the newspapers as his author- tion will allow, and are intended to give an celled the north in manufactures. As the about one seventh of the total population of ports will be preceded by preliminary refabrics named constituted only one of many the State. The other towns near it con- ports on the previous state of the branch of orts of manufactures, we have one of a tain about half the number of people in knowledge to which the former pertain .number of instances, in which he makes Boston, and considerable wealth. The A number of these are in process of prepacity of Salem was assessed at \$10,000,000. ration, namely, one upon chemistry, applied Then there is the great manufacturing city to agriculture; one upon the forest trees of of Lowell, with a large capital; the other America; one on the phenomena of lightfield, and the sea ports of Marblehead, New omy; and on the practical use of metero-Bedford, Nantucket, Plymouth, and others, logical instruments. with large quantities of shipping, besides other wealth. No less than 12,000 are in. the report of the assistant Secretary, (Prosuppose that those farmers can each make bers of the population, if he meant the vested in the fisheries. Then there is the fessor Jewett) on the library, an account land of the State, and hundreds of villages. of which we will give our readers in a fuivation of his land. Then, to all intents deistand him. In 1810, the northern States Now if Boston and Salem are assessed at ture number. 172,000, can we imagine that the whole Professor Henry's report ends with an State is worth but 300,000. The supposi- allusion to the munificent donation of Dr. tion is unfeasible.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The National Intelligencer has the following tolice of the proceedings of the Board of Regents of this Institution, which met at Washington on Monday last:

Mr. SEATON, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented a report of the avert the blow; of an inju ed people to uns ate of the funds of the Institution. From sheath the sword against oppressive rulers; this report, it appears that its financial af- and of an individual to shed blood in selffairs are in a very prosperous condition .- defence, are all grave questions. No pos-At the time of the establishment of the institution, in addition to the original fund of \$514,169, there had accrued, in the form have suited his purpose, because then the southern do by their slave labor; and the years of the Union. Manufactures and Regents were authorised, by the act of Congress, to expend for the erection of a building, and for other purposes. They have, Christians of the first and second centuries gaged in making it—that is, by the whole Railroads and canals have been constructed, sum only to the amount of about \$30,000; population. The result will show, whether and Education has delighted there to build and it is confidently believed, that, by adhering to the plan of finance adopted, at rather to mitigate the evils of war, than to smaller product, than an equal number of Mr. Fisher not only admits the decline the end of three years, (within which time remove the causes. If we except the persons, partly free and partly slaves, will of the south; he laments it as deeply disthe building is to be completed) there will Quakers and a few peace men, liberally make—allowance being made for difference astrous. It affected chiefly her civies, her be left at least \$150,000 of interest, to be branded with the epithets of enthusiasts jects of the bequest.

General Torren, from the building com- war. Like rowdies, whose honor must be

have been the cause, here on page 4, commences immediately to deny that the South

The first volume of the contributions has reader to push these inquiries to a satisfac.

The first volume of the contributions has reader to push these inquiries to a satisfac. The other reason is the foreign demand been published, and partially distributed to tory solution. Why should we fail to be colleges and learned societies. Before the informed on questions of so much interest? ettent and fertility." Why this cautious calculation; or, if a certain class of peo- tucky may, if he chooses, sell his slaves to and ruin and wrong; but the moment that types were distributed, the authors were Happily, books adapted to aid the investi-Tagueness of language to convey a false ple be deducted in one of the States, the a slave-trader for exportation. This gives he finds the north attributing the decline of permitted to strike off an addition for their gation are now offered to the public. "The mpression? Why did he not say, in plain corresponding class ought to be deducted an exchangeable value to this species of the south to her 'peculiar institution,' he own benefit, and it is this addition which Peace Manual," which is, or ought to be, method of roasting is obviously the best to make lams, what, we presume, he knew well in the other. The slaves in Virginia do live stock, quite independent of any use or turns short round and commences an elabo- is now offered for sale. Applications have for sale at all the book-stores, will show flesh the most nutritious. But it does not folenough, namely—that the Southern States the same sorts of labor, and occupy the lates and reasonings of which few are labored who looks upon negroes as a sort of beasts, tead of declining, has, by the creative enpossess, a territory larger, by some 60,000 free States. The difference between them created for the use of the white man, will ergy of her slave system, grown in wealth were the means sufficient for the purpose, a thoroughly searching, but most impartial become harder and have less taste than if the spare miles, than the territory of the same is, that hired men work by contract for wa always value them as property in reference and prosperity beyond the most prosperous the institution would supply all demands; work, will throw a flood of light on the same piece had been thrown into water already of the northern States. He has scarcely done but, with its limited income, this is impos- above inquiries. Other works now offered boiling. In the first case, the matters grateful Now, since in the northern States, free- condoling with the south about the desola- sible. The periodical reports, however, to the public are worthy of commendation. Mr. Fisher; it would have shown that choose to allow them. The hired labor- laborers do for capitalists the same service tions made by the Tariff in the cities, har- being less expensive, will be much more Read, think and decide. Every American coagulates from the surface inward, and enfrom the beginning the Southern States had er may hold property, but generally posthat slaves do in Virginia and Kentucky, bors and manufactories of the south, before widely distributed. Preparations have been citizen ought to be able to sustain the war sesses little of it; the slave can have no we can discover whether the estimated value he begins to congratulate the same south made for the publication of the second system intell gently, or to condemn it earn. pregnable to water." property, but is commonly allowed to use of our slaves ought to be added, when we upon the absence of cities and manufac volume of the contributions, and a sufficiently. the necessary supply for his physical wants. compare the wealth of States; and the way tures—to pronounce, that old Virginia, 'into discover it, is to make the comparison stead of being poor and in need of pity, is accepted, or are in preparation, to supply

Work with their own capital, like the small labor, making allowance for natural advantages in each country.—

Supposing his statement to be correct, labor, making allowance for natural advantages in each country.—

Supposing his statement to be correct, labor, making allowance for natural advantages in each country.—

In portant places, ordered at the last meeting of the Board. These have been so well abor. But these make no difference in foreign countries than the present case. Every free State has a state has not equite as great as that of a story hold the same of his own opinion) that cities are a nuisance, and commerce unprofitable.

In portant places, ordered at the last meeting pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pearance closely resembling the finest polished of the Board. These have been so well received that another set has been proportion to population, the slave labor. But these make no difference in foreign countries than the free State, and commerce unprofitable.

In a work with their own capital, like the small labor, making allowance for natural advantages in each country.—

In portant places, ordered at the last meeting pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pearance closely resembling the finest polished of the Board. These have been so well received that another set has been proportion to population, the slave labor. But it always letter own the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pearance closely resembling the finest polished of the Board. These have been so well received that another set has been proportion to population, the slave labor. But it always letter own the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first cost of dams, pretty high price, and the first Commerce includes imports as class of hired laborers, who do the same then you have evidence that slave-labor has manufactures and commerce unprofitable, 1849, among all persons interested in practice includes imports as class of hired laborers, who do the same then you have evidence that slave-labor has manufactures and commerce unprofitable, least, equal. No casualty, entailing unexas exports, domestic as well as foreign part for their employers that slaves do for produced more wealth in the one State, and that agriculture—especially with slavepart for their employers that slaves do for their masters. The object of the present than free-labor has produced in the other—steam engine; while water-mills are always liable to injury or destruction, from floods; and the interruption of work from low deploying free labor is or is not more productions to foreign countries. He should have noticed that a part of the exports of each system, in communities where they be ready to send to those who make out the special system of meterologic and the representation of the produced in the other—system of their masters. The object of the present shall salton. It is also the industry, in the object of the present shall salton in the other wallth, has also the latter than any other than the stream engine; while water-mills are always liablor. When the other walled to injury or destruction, from floods; and the retrieval of their masters. The object of the present shall salton in the other walls as the dit. In this case of the production, fro calculates the average wealth of the "white mote stations on the coast of the Pacific people" in each, by taking as a basis the and in the interior of our continent, and conjectured value of the property of Massachusetts, and the assessed value of promagnetism have been instituted. Under the auspices of the institution, an important We have given abundant reason for re- literary enterprise has been commenced jecting Mr. Fisher's method of considering namely: the preparation of a biographical slaves as making a part of the wealth, but account of all books relating to or publish no part of the population of the Southern ed in America prior to the year 1700; the States. We have given valid reason for not considering slaves as wealth, except on certain conditions. We also remarked that assessments of property, as a basis of taxation, were apt to be incorrect; and we now add that assessments in different States are assessments in different States are assessments and the assessments of conditions. This work will indicate the libraries in this country and Europe the books are to be found. Instruments have been ordered for observations of the metalling steam at a high pressure. It should be as carefully attended as a clock—nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, whithout using steam at a high pressure. It should be as carefully attended as a clock—nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, which it is supposed, will suppose the pressure. It should be as carefully attended as a clock—nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, which it is supposed, will suppose the property attended as a clock—nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, which it is supposed, will suppose the pressure. It should be as carefully attended as a clock—nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, and nothing should be wasted from neglect. Scientific American.

Scientific American.

The Potator Supposed.—A new root has been lately raised, by a Mr. Mason, of Paris, which it is supposed, will suppose the pressure. It should be as carefully attended as a clock—nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, and nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, and nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, and nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, and nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, and nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, and nothing should be suffered to go out of repair from carelessness, and nothing should be suffered to go out of repair fr States. We have given valid reason for expense of preparation of this work being high pressure. It should be as carefully often made on different principles, with re- in astronomy, magnetism, and other terres-

With regard to the periodical reports to nland cities of Worcester and Spring. ning; one on the later discoveries in astron-

Appended to the Secretary's report, is

Hare, of Philadelphia.

From the National Era. Thoughts for the People.

INTERNATIONAL WAR.

The question of the right of Governments to enforce their mandates by the sword; of a nation to defend iiself, when attacked, after having done all it could to sible objection can be raised to a full and

free discussion of them. But, totally distinct from all these, is the question of International War for the settlement of national controversies. From time immemorial, the custom has prevailed. however, thus far encroached upon this strenuously opposed; those of the third, by the names of the following from Kentucky: degrees, fell in; since which, little opposition has been offered, Christianity having

PACIFICUS.

A water-mill is necessarily located in the country afar from the cities, the markets unrivalled adaptation to decorative purposes and magazines of labor, upon which it Smoothness and high finish are easy of attainmust be dependent. Water appears to run wery cheaply, but it always rents for a mould; but what is most admirable in gattapercha casts is, that, while they present an apmidst of the industry and markets, both for supply and consumption of a great city—where he is sure always having hands near him, without loss of time in seeking for them, and where he can buy his raw ma-duct has been already found applicable, while

of sufficient capacity to work all the machinery with ease, without using steam at a

Hon. Alex. Ramsay, the new Covernor

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. - We condense the report of the second day's proceedings as pubished in the Pittsburgh papers:

appears that the receipts were \$110,584,46-ex-penditure \$110,634, 29.

Dr. Plummer presented the Report of the Com-

nittee on church music, appointed by the last Assembly, which was read.

The report urges among other things the purga-tion of church music books of all light and theatrical tunes, and the discontinuance of the employ-ment of irreligious persons to lead that branch of

public worship. It also reflects upon the custom of choirs cultivating music to such an extent as to prevent the congregation from joining them.

The report was accepted, and a motion was made to print 250 copies of the appendix, comprising about four hundred Psalm and Hymn tunes, which are recommended to the use of the Church. This motion was over-ridden by the reference of the whole matter to a special commit-

Mr. Vangilder read the Report of Mathew New-kirk, Treasurer, exhibiting:

Balance on hand,
Received last year,

\$16,007,52

Makink a total of \$18,231,63 \$15,237,05

Leaving on hand \$ 2,994,57 The income from stocks owned by Assembly imounts to \$6,343,30. The Southern investments

ppear to be worth little or nothing.

Dr. Philips from the Committee on Christian

one body. The report was accepted and appropri The report of James M' Donald, delegate to the dered to be printed in the appendix. His report states that the position of the Assembly on the slavery question, had dissatisfied that body; but the delegate referred to the action of 1818 to re-pudiate the charge, and assumes that the Assem-

ly regards slavery as sinful.

Mr. Janeway moved to proceed now to choose the place of next meeting. Amended so as to make the time next Tuesday morning at 90' clock. Adjourned with prayer.

terian General Assembly, at Pittsburgh, we find Presbyteries. Ministers.

W W Hill B H M'Cown J H Dissmore John D Shane R F Caldwell HR Tunsta'l W M Lampton (2) Louisville

The following are the officers of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session at Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D. Moderator.

Rev. WILLIS LORD, D. D. Stated Clerk. Rev. R. DAVIDSON, D. D. Permanent Clerk.

AGRICULTURAL.

impregnable. Men dared not speak and and leveled off two or three feet thick. Over

terials and sell his goods, without adding the expense of a double transportation.

The expense of a steam engine is not duct has been already found applicable, while there seems reason to believe that shose most conversant with the subject are but beginning to discover the innumerable ways in which much if it is well managed. It should be it may be made subservient to the benefit of

THE POTATOE SUPERSEDED .- A new root has of the potatoe. Three crops of the green part can be obtained in the same season.

LOUISVILLE::::::JUNE 2, 1849. We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Central and Executive Committee on

W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson, Wm. E. Glover, Reuben Dawson. David L. Beatty, Patrick Maxcy, Bland Ballard, W. P. Boone, Lewis Ruffner, Thomas McGrain, James Speed.

WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer. BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

A Word to all Chaistians in Kentucky. "A time has come in Kentucky when the christian population of that noble and rapidly advancing State will speak and vote like christhing in the form of man, that breathes its air be first in this great work."

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Correction.

In the last six lines of the closing paragraph of the article entitled "Review of a lecture on the North and the South"-to be found on our first page-the figures 12,000-172,000-300,-000 occur. It should be 12,000,000-172,000,-

Reply to Elwood Fisher.

We commence on the outside of to-day's paper the publication of an article which will be read with profound interest. It is from the pen "Address to the People of West Virginia."

To the Public.

My connection with the Examiner ceases step from any dissatisfaction with my colleagues, but for reasons of a purely personal nature, which neither they nor I could control-My intercourse with the gentlemen associated with me in the conduct of the paper, has been that of uniform kindness and confidence, and I feel the less regret at leaving the post I have so in their hands, the paper will lose none of its interest, the cause no strength. I will merely add, that in advocating Emancipation in Kenor ambitious motive, but solely by the persuasion that its accomplishment would best promote the best interests of my native State. To the principles set forth in the resolutions of the ly in their ultimate and near success, and that that success can result only in good to our glorious Commonwealth. F. Cosby.

Our readers will perceive from the brief vale- the strong language of Michelet, dictory of Mr. Cosby that his connection with the paper ceases with the present number. We ken root in the rock where his tower rises."regret the necessity of parting with one with The fine intellect, the rare accomplishments, and many interesting traits, by which Mr. friends know, a delightful associate and com- is possessed. The usages of his land rule him, panion. Our best wishes will attend him wher-

Cities.

life, and seems to consider cities nothing but He is like all men that take extreme positions. We think it may be proved that cities have their use, and that the most favorable state of things exists in that country in which there is a due mixture of agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry.

Mr. F. quotes that well-known verse-"God made the country, but man made the town;" Which contains just about as much sense, as-"Wao drives fat oxen must himself he fat "

When Mr. F. speaks of the country, h means the country in its agricultural state, covered with houses, barns, fences and stables. ately in making the fences of the country than in building the houses of the town? If he had been speaking of some of our vast wildernesses. in which the sound of the axe has never been heard, his poetry might have some relevancy: but as things are, we do not see what superiority it possesses over many other efforts of the imagination, which are to be seen in the pamph-

If one kind of labor is to exist, to the entire exclusion of every other kind, agriculture should, of course, have the preference. But if ever wealth is acquired by agricultural pursuits, zen but upon the state of agriculture itself that their own standing as statesmen, are willing to commercial and manufacturing industry must the cities exerted a beneficial influence. Gibbe joined with them. Without commerce the bon speaking of the cities of Italy, says "Un- ably unsound. farmer would produce nothing but what could der the protection of equal law, the labors of be consumed on the ground. How, then, could agriculture and commerce were gradually rehe become wealthy? He might have millions vived." "The progress of cities," says Rotteck. of bushels of grain more than would be neces- "was also advantageous to agriculture, which essary for his own use, but if he had no means had to furnish the citizens with the necessaries of exchanging the superfluous grain for other of life, and the raw materials for the different to natural rights, and slavery can exist only unarticles needed by him, it would have no trades." change, is commerce; and for the prosecution indeed, increase the number of quotations insults of manufacturing industry, would be sur- thority of some weight. Crusoe on his island.

and intelligence in removing them to the places their errors, never faltered in the struggle for that any slaves carried thither are entitled to in which he needs them. He also employs la- liberty. bor and intelligence in converting the substanare employed, constitute agricultural, commer- that if his principles were to go into full operarender it superior to either of the others. Ag- would lapse into barbarism. Build a wall ricultural labor gives value, manufacturing la- around them-and some appear to desire a mor-

EXAMINER. points of view. To cities, the world has been be more than the haughtiness of the baron, is the position he has assumed on this very in-

The influence of the cities of ancient Greece ly cities with small territories attached to them. Heeren, "was connected with cities and their constitutions; and no one can judge of Grecian history with accuracy, unless he comprehends the spirit of them. The strength of such cities seems to be very limited, but the history of the world abounds in examples which show how far beyond expectation they can rise. They are animated by public spirit, resulting from civil prosperity; and the force of that spirit can be these cities that republican principles had their birth.

The philosophy of Socrates received its form from his connection with the social life of the city. It was from the city that the 'groves of Acade mus' were filled when Plato taught. The Lyceum where Aristotle walked and conversed was in the city; and it was in the city that Zeno found the "Painted Porch" in which he delivered his doctrines. It was before the inhabitants of the city that the works of Aeschvlus, Sophocles, liberty and right, by extending them to every- and Euripides were represented. It was for cities that Phidias and Praxiteles moulded the or treads its soil. It will be her greatest honor, marble; and Apelles and Zeuxis clothed the as I am sure it will be her greatest interest, to canvass with the hues of life. In short, whatever were the advantages of ancient civilization, to cities did they owe their origin.

But we did not begin with the intention of treating of the civilization of Greece. We wished to refer to the effects of cities upon modern times. The cities of the middle ages were the parents of modern liberty. In the the slaves who cultivated it. There was no delightful condition which Mr. Fisher considers the beau ideal of posperity-that in which the property of the country is owned by a few, and of Henry Ruffaer, D. D., the author of the able all the laborers are slaves. We have no doubt that the average wealth of all the individuals with the present number. I have not taken this gloriously rich. Those who in countries that from Mexico. have the misfortune to contain free laborers, have a share of the property, and thus diminish the average wealth of each property-holder, devotes a large portion of his speech to an exand, according to Mr. Fisher, impair the genuseful by becoming property themselves. A state of things existed which, according to Mr. long occupied, from the assured conviction that Fisher's principles, ought to form a perfect parthe light that has burst upon Mr. F., have given us a very unfavorable account of those tacky, I have been actuated by no mercenary times. They give us gloomy pictures of degradation, and suffering, and vice. The proud noble terror of the surrounding country. The gloomy recent Convention in Frankfort, I subscribe demon, frowned down every attempt at im- it legalised the North-western ordinance, down without qualification or reserve. I believe firmprovement. It was ever before the eyes of the to 1845 when it admitted Texas, with the proerf, like a Gorgon's head, chilling every aspir

"Man is attached to the ground; he has ta-"Land is man: to it belongs true whom we have been long and happily united .- personality. Like a person, it is indivisible; it must remain a unit, and pass to the eldest. A person immortal, indifferent, pitiless, it knows peither nature nor humanity. this proud baron; his land governs him, imposes upon him his duties; according to the strong

The state of things was sufficiently agricul-Mr. Ellwood Fisher, in his defence of slavery, tural for perhaps even Mr. Fisher. Society was attributes the alleged superiority of the South what devotion to one idea made it. It was ento its agricultural pursuits, for which negro veloped in the blackest clouds of ignorance and elavery is said to furnish peculiar facilities. He vice. If no other element had entered into it, fornia and New Mexico. Well may Mr. Benlavishes his praises upon a purely agricultural it would have remained in this condition forevil. All his reasoning rests upon this view. have remained degraded slaves, the master being friends-men who have heretofore voted in fa-

the removal of these evils, and as the parents of liberty and civilisation. "It was by means of cities then," says Michelet, " that liberty was to begin." Robertson, speaking of the institution of communities, says:-"The good effects of this new institution were immediately felt, and its influence on government as well as manners was no less extensive than salutary .--A great body of the people was released from Where did he learn, except from his poetry, ous impositions to which that wretched condiservitude, and from all the arbitrary and grievtion had subjected them. Towns, upon acquiring the right of community, became so many little republics, governed by known and equal

> Guizot shows that the democracy of modern times had its origin in the cities. "The predominant character of the modern corporation.' says he "was democracy." He says that in the feudal period, "it is in the country districts that the lords, the masters of the territory and of power, live."

It was not only upon the liberty of the citi-

value. Whatever tends to promote this ex- We might quote from Hume and Hallam, and of commerce, cities are necessary. Where definitely. We have brought these forward to would the Virginia gentleman get his carriage, show that some men who have studied these doctrine is sound, and must be sustained. which Mr. Fisher considers so good a criterion matters differ from Mr. Fisher. Though no Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, for whose judgof happiness, if there were no commercial and one of the authors whose language we have no manufacturing industry? The Southern quoted, may be possessed of abilities equal to ed on his noble cause in favor of paying the in. pianter, without commerce, and without the re- those of Mr. F., we think their combined au- debtedness of that State, has lately favored the fore John Quincy Adams? Admired and loved

rounded by immense piles of unginned cotton, Mr. Fisher himself, on the very same page in takes the astounding ground that slavery did til his dying day worthy of the love and admiwhich would be of about as much use to him as which he is speaking of the tendency of cities as not originate in positive or statute law, but ration of Washington and the country of piles of gold would have been to Robinson "fatal in the first place to liberty in govern- that it exists by a universal law of conquest, The bountiful earth produces what is neces- mentions a fact which is directly contrary to he authorised him to hold dominion over things sary for man's physical well-being. The intel- his positions. "Amongst the early white set- inferior to himself!! The doctrines of Messrs. ligence of man sees that one portion of the tlers of Virginia," says he, "were many of the Cass, Calhoun and Starkey are, we are glad to soil will bring forth abundantly one thing, and Cavaliers who had been driven into exile by the see, alike repudiated by Mr. Benton, who another portion will produce another. He triumph of the Roundheads and of Cromwell. throws the whole weight of his authority on makes use of the forces of nature in the places The Cavaliers were of the country party in the side of the past experience of the Govern where he can make them the most productive, England; the cities and towns were msre gendepending upon his intelligence to find the erally devoted to the Roundheads." It is not exist only by virtue of positive law. means of removing the fruits of the earth to necessary for us to say which of the two par- A consequence of Mr. Benton's position is the places in which they are to be used. He ties contained the friends of liberty—the Cava- that slavery cannot be introduced into Califoremploys labor and intelligence in bringing forth liers, the supporters of the tyrant Charles, or nia and New Mexico, and this he insists on as the productions of the earth; he employs labor the Roundheads, who, whatever may have been

The principles of Mr. Fisher, if carried out, ces which the earth has produced into forms would lead him to prefer the savage life to that of the servant. which render them convenient for use. These of civilized society. He is, we suppose, a disthree forms in which labor and intelligence ciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau. We are sure cial and manufacturing industry. There is tion in the Southern States, unaffected by the nothing in the nature of one of these forms to influence of the rest of the world, these States bor gives value, and commercial labor gives al wall to be thrown around them-let comvalue. For the labors of commerce, and for merce be prohibited-let the mechanic arts be the perfection of manufacturing industry, ci- expelled, and in a short time they would present a darker picture than was presented in the

The city and the country, in enlightened communities, flourish together. One helps the is well known. The Grecian States were mere-ly cities with small territories attached to them. aid of the other. He who attempts to excite a

from the Encyclopedia Americana:

"With them (cities) civilization and political institutions began, and in them were developed the principles of democracy, or of equal rights in the middle ages." "The authority of the king was weak, his connexion with the different expressed in no statistical tables." It was in parts of his dominions imperfect, and the progress of civilisation was promoted almost solely y the growth of cities. They gave rise to the livision of labor, the refinements of social intercourse, and the development of laws caused by the conflicting interests of many people iving close together, the idea of equality of arch, the growth of patriotism, springing from the sense of advantages enjoyed, and the exer tions necessary to maintain them. These were the salutary consequences of the establishmen "Well organised municipal institutions, in which the government is in the hands of the citizens, afford continual nourishment to the spirit of freedom throughout a country, and, in fact, are more important in his point of view than the mere possession of legislative privileges. Wise nations, therefore, have bestowed the greatest attention on the establishment of free well-organised municipali-

Senator Benton and his Great Speech

the Question of Slavery. We learn by telegraph, from St. Louis, that Senator Benton, a few days ago, made a speech at Jefferson City. This speech has not yet country, there was nothing but the Suzerain reached us. It has created much excitement. such thing as freedom. The world was in that has lately prevailed, to know the precise position Mr. Benton would take on the slavery enough was known to warrant us in expecting

come to hand, we understand that Mr. Benton

position of the inconsistencies of Mr. Calhoun eral prosperity of the State, made themselves on the subject of slavery. While a member of clude slavery from the territories belonging to thanks. adise. But historians, not being blessed with our Government-an opinion which he has sedulously endeavored to hunt down of late years. Mr. Benton, it is said, takes the ground that it is absurd to deny to Congress the power to legislate as it chooses in regard to slavery in terribuilt himself a castle, and made himself the tories. This is certainly the ground in favor of which we have the entire experience of the castle, looking on the hill like a stony-hearted Government from its foundation in 1789, when ing feeling into stone. Man was considered a ritory lying North of 37° 30', or the compromere appendage to the soil, glebae adscriptus, mise line. Oregon was last year provided The baron himself was a slave to his land. In with a Territorial Government in which was a clause forever forbidding involuntary servitude in that territory. And yet, notwithstanding the men of the South as well as the men of the North have constantly up to within a very few years past voted in Congress for territorial bills, in the formation of which Congress asserted and exercised the power of ex-Cosby is distinguished, render him, as all his possess it alone-what do I say? It is he who cluding slavery, yet now, Mr. Calhoun, and those other inconsistent men who co-operate with him, declare that Congress has no power. expression of the middle ages, he must serve his under the Constitution, to forbid slavery in any territory belonging to the United States. And more than this, they call on men in the different slave States to combine, with a view to dissolving the Union in the event of the passage of a bill through Congress forbidding slavery in Caliever. The vast majority of mankind would manlike inconsistency on Mr. Calhoun and his vor of the exercise of the power by Congress. and who now assert that the exercise of such of the middle ages as the chief instruments in power by that body should be met by disunion. Further-we learn from the telegraphic dispatch, that the distinguished Missouri Senator assumes the ground that Congress alone has the power to prohibit or to admit slavery in territories. This position is at war with the doctrine laid down by Senator Cass, in his celebrated letter to Mr. Nicholson. In that letter it is asserted that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, and that the people in the different territories alone have the right to admit or to exclude slavery. The ultra Southern men, headed by Mr. Calhoun, take the ground on this subject, which was sustained by the Democratic State Conventions in Alabama and Virginia last year, namely-that neither Congress nor the people of the territories themselves have the right to forbid the introduction of slavery into any territory. This extreme opinion has not met with any thing like of slavery and its extension. It is so manifestly absurd, and so utterly contradictory to the entire past policy and conduct of the Government, that but few men, having respect for

> jeopard their reputation on an issue so unques-Mr. Benton declares that no citizen of slave State can carry "property" to which he derives his title from the law of the State, one inch beyond the reach of that law. This is sound position. The law of slavery is opposed der the auspices of positive legislative sanction. When municipal law creates slavery, then it may exist; but in the absence of such law, it ment we had entertained much respect, foundworld with an address in favor of slavery, which by Washington in youth, he proved himself unments, and finally to independence in nations," which the God of Nature gave to man when ment, and sustains the doctrine that slavery can

> > the only true and safe doctrine. It follows their freedom, because there is no law there to sustain the claim of the master to the services And the fountain, bathed in the moon-leas

Mr. Benton says that the people of both of the territories acquired of Mexico, are unanimous in their opposition to the introduction of slavery among them. This, we learn from other sources, is true. The great unanimity which prevails among the people of those countries in opposition to slovery, has always satisfied us that, whether the Wilmot Proviso were adopted or not, slavery never could have an existence in those sections of our confederacy. Mr. Benton is bostile to the extension of slavery into the Or, stilling thy voice to its softest chord,

of slavery insist on their right to force slavery into those sections of the country where there is no law to sustain the institution, and where "The whole political life of the nation," says feeling in either, against the other, acts about the people rise up with remarkable unanimity as wisely as if he were to attempt to get up a in opposition to it. We think the advocates of second quarrel between the belly and the mem- slavery ought to be satisfied with inflicting the curse on those people who are not hostile to it, We close our article with an extract or two and ought to permit those who loathe the institution as pestilential, to enjoy exemption from its withering influences. But these wrongheaded men persist in forcing slavery among those who are utterly opposed to its presence, and at the same time they denounce any infringement of their rights to hold and enjoy slavery as an atrocity which rightfully subjects every man who is guilty of such infringement to death, by hanging on the first limb of the

We shall await the arrival of Mr. Benton's great speech on slavery with much anxiety .--From the exceedingly slight account of it as transmitted by telegraph, we feel certain that the Missouri Senator has entitled himself to imperishable renown by the delivery, at this most interesting and critical juncture in our country's history, of a speech of great ability, on the side of freedom and the benign and spreading spirit of the age.

The immediate occasion of this speech is the passage last winter through the Missouri Legislature of a series of absurd resolutions of the South Carolina stamp. A few weeks ago, Mr. Benton declared he would not conform his conduct to those resolutions, and announced his intention to abide the decision of the next Legislature on the subject. If that Legislature instructs him to sustain the South Carolina views and his seris-the proud owner of the land, and will, we have no doubt, command the at- on the subject of slavery in the territories, he tention of the whole country. Much anxiety will resign his position in the Senate in preference to obeying them. This speech was made to apprise the people of the State of his views, question. From his persevering hostility to the in order that they, in electing members of the absurd doctrines of the South Carolina school, Legislature, might be able to sustain an old public servant in the Senate, or to reject him. We that he had no sympathy with those men who have no doubt that Mr. Benton will be triumwho held property was far greater than it is have been endeavoring to embitter the South phantly sustained by the people of the State, even in Virginia. The number of landholders against the North, on the question of applying an immense majority of whom repudiate the was so delightfully small, that each one was the Wilmot Proviso to the territories acquired system of slavery in practice, and feel it only by its positive bad effects on them in all their From the telegraphic despatches that have relations.

> NEW BOOKS. Edstentional Works.

time since we received from H.

Among these books we find Parker's Philoso-

we believe, have proved eminently successful. mind, which has been strengthened by thought denied them at home; and tends in a still greatand enriched by knowledge, Mr. Parker has er degree to affect the interest of the land that by simplicity and clearness and are rendered insurance companies, manufacturing associainteresting and useful.

tled "Chambers' Educational Course," the vol- 210. umes on Chemistry, Drawing, Physiology and in the mental welfare of the young.

us by the enterprising publishers, of which we higher prices? Let us see: should hardly dare to speak as our feelings The highest price of land five or six miles would prompt. We refer to "The Theory and from Louisville is \$150 per acre. An intelli-

Practice of Teaching, by D. P. Page." teachers, we were agreeably surprised at discov- ing a view of the river. ering, as we soon did, that, however admirably adapted to teachers, it was a volume which appealed to every thinking mind and feeling heart. property is \$272,847,696. Here we have the ideal of teaching, an ideal and which, however often in practice unrealised, mile, is \$6,821. every reader of this volume must feel is not unevery educator, parent or teacher, we earnestly to the square mile \$9,316. and heartily commend this work. And with it we would also advise every educator, by all means, to procure a treatise on "School Atchi- er as the basis of his calculations in comparing three times the price per acre." school-houses constructed in accordance with per square mile is \$9,230. the plans presented by Mr. Barnard, and teachers animated by the spirit of Mr. Page, we Fisher, was assessed in 1847 at \$632,699,993. per acre for full-sized farms. Limestone lands should have no need of arguments to show the Her territory embraces 46,220 square milesimportance of education or the grandeur of the value per square mile \$13,688. profession of the teacher.

a general acceptation, even with the advocates Life of John Quincy Adams, by Wim. H.

We have read this volume with great satisfaction, and hasten to express our thanks to the square miles -value of her land per square mile author, not merely for the pleasure afforded us. \$17,779. but for the service done to humanity. A good life of a good man is an inestimable treasure .-Americans cannot become too well acquainted Ellwood Fisher, at \$300,000,000. Massachuwith all the incidents in the life of Mr. Adams. Take him, all in all, in the eventful character the square mile is \$38,450. of his life, from the cradle to the grave, in the strength and compass of his mental powers, in erty of the city of Baltimore was assessed in the extent and depth and accuracy of his knowl- 1848 at \$77,612,380. edge, in the variety of his accomplishments, in his moral heroism, and unflinching devotion to the right, where shall we find his equal?-Some men may have surpassed him in certain can have no existence for a moment. This departments of knowledge; some may have been superior in native endowment; but for completeness, symmetry and beauty of intellectual and moral character, what American, among the living or departed, can we place be-

For the Examiner. Summer Evening Song.

From the blue, the star-lit sky: The breezes that play with the green leaves all. The voices that ever in music call, Are waiting my soft reply; I willingly turn from the mirth and light,

I know there are music and beauty there Where your gentle hands would lead; But dearer to me are the soft clear air,

To the breath, the glory, the hush of night!

That rings with its gleesome speed, And the fresh young grass with its gems of dew Which the sun shall win, and the eve renew! And dearest of all is the soul-ful tone. In the hush of twilight hour,

Murmuring high things of the world's u

known. Through limitless ether profusely strewn. Proclaiming their Maker's power; But cities are of great advantage in other darkest period of the dark ages. There would Mexican territories. This we are glad to learn Confessing thy heart hath its great reward!

The following article is from the pen of one of the most respectable citizens of Jefferson county, a member of a family possessed of a It certainly is very strange that the advocates large number of slaves.

> Land, and the Profits of its Cuiture-Respousibilities of Slavery-Shall they be Perpetuated?

GENTLEMEN:-In compliance with your request, the writer submits for publication Mr. Stabler's letter to Warrick Miller, Esq., and certain other facts and opinions, illustrating the baneful effects of Slavery on the pecuniary interests of landholders, to which are appended some moral reflections of the nature indicated in the caption. Disregarding, however, the order in which the various materials for this compilation have just been mentioned, he deem it proper to advert, in the first place, to the opinions of Mr. Carey, the author of "The Past, Fresent, and Future," as to the connection subsisting between the progress of a State in population and manufactures, and the adrancement in value of its lands. Says he:

"The farmer who minds his own business and thas attracts around him the miller, the tanner, the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the wheelwright, the hatter, the spinner, the weaver and the paper-maker, performs all his exchanges with the most perfect and the least costly machinery of exchange, and has almost all his labor and manure to put upon his farm, which yields him daily increased returns to that labor, and increases daily in value. He becomes rich. Such has been, so far as it was possible, the course of the United States; and hence their greater wealth," (comnared with other nations which he mentions.)

Again, 'The Past' says to the representatives increase in value, avoid wars and labor to promote the growth of population and wealth.' (See page 246.)

Again, 'The Past' says to the landholder of the present: "If you desire that your property increase in value, labor to promote the growth of wealth, and the concentration of man for the purpose of eating the food where it is produced." (See page 314.) So again he says, "With each step in

passage from the poor to the rich soils, population and wealth tend to increase more rapidly; and with each step in their progress, there is an increased demand for both-giving to the laborer an increased proportion of a larger product, and to the owner of capital an increased Mr. Monroe's cabinet, Mr. Calhoun gave it as Derby & Co., of Cincinnati, several valuable return from a diminished proportion, and afhis opinion that Congress had the power to ex- books for which we give them our hearty fording to all increased power of accumulation. The value of land increases with the development of its powers, and that developphy, a work written by Richard Green Parker, ment results from the application of labor and a well-known teacher in Boston, who has pre- capital. Every measure tending to restrict the Gifted by nature with an active and inquiring of whom can seek elsewhere the employment tions, and all other modes of combination, tend-

Such is the theory of this great writer on ously ahead of the slave States in population

We read this book with an interest, which a resident of Louisville, but for a few years much less. we might with perfect truth call intense, had past a citizen of Cincinnati, stated in answer to not that epithet, by constant use and indiscrim- an inquiry, that lands within five or six miles the volume with the expectation of finding it and even were rated as high as \$1000 per acre can slaveholder, and particularly upon every bers of Negroes to be left in the land of the good but technical, a work specially adapted to on some choice sites for residences command-

According to the Kentucky Auditor's Report for 1848, the total value of her assessed

Kentucky contains 40,000 square miles. According to the Ohio Auditor's Report for

education as of inestimable importance, to 897,379. Ohio has 44,000 square miles-value now owns one in the State of Virginia; (the rily sinful. The writer means to believe and to Professor Dew's estimate in 1834 of the value

tecture" by Henry Barnard, a friend and wor- Virginia with New York, is \$600,000,000. She thy associate of Horace Mann. Could we have has an area of 65,000 square miles-the value The property of New York, says Ellwood

The Treasurer's Report for the State Maryland, for the year ending 1st December, tra good management, or from some peculiarity of situation, may have brought \$60 or \$70 per at some of the infractions perpetrated by management. assessed property. Maryland contains 10,755 acre, though I know of no such case; but on ters too generally-indeed almost universally

The property of Massachusetts is stated, according to recent estimates in her papers, says setts contains 7,800 square miles. The value to

The American Almanac states that the prop

The Raleigh Register says the whole State of North Carolina cannot exceed \$146,000,000. while the city of Boston alone has been assess at \$167,000,000. Land sells by the foot for several miles in the country around Boston, according to "The Plow, Loom and Anvil."

Mr. Ruffner, of Lexington, Virginia, says that lands of Western Virginia are much cheaper than similar lands in the free country North of Virginia.

more, composed of a series of letters originally Whig, entitled: "The Yankees in Fairfax countv. Virginia," and giving an account of the effect upon the value of the lands of that settlement of Northern farmers, in these wordsper cent.; average probably 50 per cent."

author thinks, would inure to other portions of the State where lands are cheap; and as to the thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, Saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, Saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, Saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, Saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, "We be unto him by whom the offence thinking, honest man, rejects it in speculation, saviour, who have the saviour than the saviour th time necessary to secure them, he remarks: "I yet how few in practice, from conscientions cometh!" Next, not only the master, but are will venture to say, that even if the change motives! Would any man believe that I am ry citizen is guilty of oppressing the slave of my company of the slave of the were so gradual as not to be completed till the of his own views, the author copies a letter excellence of her precepts, and lament my own want of conformity to them.' from a gentleman of intelligence and standing of Pennsylvania, of which the following remarks constitute the commencing and the closing paragraphs:

"Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., July 21st, 1845.

Dear Sir:—In passing through the Northern part of the State of Virginia, I was much sur prisedto find much of the land of a superior. natural quality, even in comparison of the early settled parts of Pennsylvania, whilst the price of the former does not exceed more than one-tenth of the latter; and Virginia has, for agricultural purposes, much the advantage of climate."

"I have not the least doubt that if a law were of slavery, would raise their lands in macted in Virginia, providing for the gradual seventy-five millions of dollars, the intermediate which would do much abolition of slavery, real-estate would command twice its present price immediately, and within fifteen or twenty years the owner would realise I know that many others are like Patrick from five to ten times the amount for which from five to ten times the amount for their slaves. If they can be persuaded to do aware that changes in habits, of thought, and our friends did, when they set aware that changes in names, or thought and hire them, they would soon find, as our friends did, that one half the one half the action, in every community must be glaring impolicy of friends did, that one-half their number a continuing the slave system in your State must do as much as the whole did when slaves, already be apparent to every reflecting mind; that in a pecuniary point of view, then the period of the gainers. The price and the gainers. a brighter day for Old Virginia.

The author resumes: "1 think that there can be no doubt that the change of policy indicated in this letter would promote the true interest of Virginia in every point third or one-fourth of the remainder to be chi of view." "In order to accomplish this object, there is no need of sacrificing the interests of individuals—the expense must be borne by the community; for when a people are to five hundred thousand dollars towards the benefited, every individual ought to share in ment of the hire of those, as it cannot be be benefited, every individual ought to share in posed, that the hire paid to the females would then equal the expense of keeping the children if the resources of the State are not sufficient, and superannuated persons. I should rejoice if the proceeds of the public lands could not be applied to a better purpose."

I now proceed to give some extracts from Mr. Stabler's first letter to our fellow citizen, Warrick Miller, Esq., who had written to him for information touching the comparative value of lands in the slave and free States.

to \$8 per acre. In some cases nothing was paid the human soul. The mind that gets its own to \$8 per acre. In some cases nothing for the land beyond the value of improvements consent to begin or continue acts known to be by members of the Society of Friends, who unjust, makes a sacrifice of principle, and im ught it, under whose system of labor it has beme worth from \$25 to \$40 peracre." "Limestone land, under slave cultivation, 20 miles from inconvenience, brings to its aid the Power and Baltimore, is not worth over \$25 to \$30 per the Love of God, and on this foundation it can acre. The same quality in Chester county, rest unharmed, though the whole world sho Pa., is worth from \$80 to \$100 per acre.-Limestone land in Washington and Frederick counties, Md., cultivated by Germans, sells of the land: "If you would have your properties for from \$60 to \$80 per acre. Better calcarious soil, more convenient to market, held by slavepolders, will not sell for one-third of these

> The following is a copy of Mr. Stabler's sec ond letter to Mr. Miller:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., 4th Mo., 25th, 1849. Esteemed Friend Warwick Mitter:-Since my etter of the 3d month, 21st, I have been waiting for the information which I then expected on the comparative value of lands in the free and slave States. I am disappointed in not receiving very exact information; but what I ly appreciate to commend emancipation to the have received will probably afford satisfaction. and I therefore proceed to lay it before thee The persons with whom I have corresponded are all men of reputation and integrity.

Waterford, in Loudoun county, in this State, in soil would increase, as an increase of consum a neighborhood of Friends. He says: 'The German settlement in the North-west part of this county, has, until quite recently, been garden or orchard. without slavery; and at the present time the proprietors, as well as the renters, work with day that the pecuniary view of this subject is far borers. It is true there are some slaves hired and owned in the neighborhood, but the influence of slavery is little felt, and property is a well-known teacher in Boston, who has pre-pared various educational volumes, all of which, amount applied, tends to lessen the wages of the laborer and the profits of the capitalist; both per acre. In the neighborhood of Waterford, also, the price of land is \$50, while at Goose Creek, another settlement of Friends in the same county, where the influence of slavery is the pecuniary aspect invested with dignity and less than in any other part of Loudoun, land importance, by reason of the noble and useful also the advantage, possessed by the practical cannot fly. The land owner is, therefore, most sells at from \$50 to \$60, and even in some intaked task Providence has assigned it. The other providence has assigned it. teacher alone, of knowing the difficulties which of all, interested in the abolition of every rethan the lands already spoken of. In the Hills- show the duty of emancipation and its borough neighborhood, considered equally pro- for the many. and the best modes of obviating those difficul- and especially interested in the repeal of every ductive with those above named, lands com- for the rich and the poor, no longer antagonic ties. Hence we find his books are characterised law that tends to prevent the formation of banks, mand only from \$35 to \$40, and in some instances \$45, making the average perhaps less in interests, and for the master and slave. than \$40; and here the influence of slavery is brothers, and both of them brothers to the much greater than it is in either of the other nighted African-it shows its practicability We are indebted also to Messrs. Derby & Co., ing to enable the fashioner to eat his food on sections. In that portion of the county borfor four volumes of the admirable series, enti- the spot on which it is produced." (See page dering on the Potomac River, and East of the Catoclin Mountains, mostly limestone lands, which Justice and Mercy may meet together. and lying nearer the railroad and canal, though and Righteousness and Peace may kis each considered as good, if not better soil, the price other -- it shows too besides the truth of the Zoology, which we heartily commend to the at- Political Economy. Is it in the United States is from \$40 downwards, making the average Scripture, "He that giveth to the poor, endeth tention of teachers and all persons interested sustained by facts? The free States are notori- \$30, and perhaps less. In this neighborhood there is much more slavery than in either to the Lord." For Pennsylvania and New York of the others, and its baneful effects are more gave liberty to the poor Negro, and look has There is one other work among those sent to and manufactures—are their lands found to bear apparent. That portion of the county East not God repaid them? May Kentucky imitate and South of Leesburg has been worked out by their example and reap their reward. slavery, and has therefore only a nominal value. About Upperville and Middleburg, too, although the land is pretty good, still it sells at a low rate, bler's fourth correspondent which the present gent and honorable gentleman, for many years not averaging over \$35, and in all probability writer does not wish to be considered as endors

"The second letter I received from another person residing in the same neighborhood, who without colonization as good policy for Kencorroborates the above views, and thinks they tucky. To this the writer objects, that libert ate application, lost its meaning. Commencing of that city ranged from \$100 to \$300 per acre, ought to have their influence on every Americither with or without Equality for large number of that city ranged from \$100 to \$300 per acre, ought to have their influence on every Americian acres.

was particularly the subject of thy inquiry, terests of both races. On the other hand namely—the contiguous neighborhoods in Mar- thinks that "Liberty and Equality" in Liberty vland and Pennsylvania. The writer says: '1 if prepared for their enjoyment by instruction have conversed with several persons, both in this State (Maryland,) and Pennsylvania, who in religion and the useful arts, would be blessall concur in the opinion that lands of equal ings to the emancipated, to the heathen African which we have long desired to see presented, The value, then, of her land, to the square natural advantages usually sell at double the and his former master. The other point sum in Pennsylvania which they would bring which the writer is not willing to give an arin the slaveholding portions of Maryland. One Friend informs me that he has owned sent is an intimation by the ever-to-be respect real. To every person who regards the work of 1847, her assessed property amounts to \$409,- farms in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and ed Patrick Henry that slaveholding is necessary latter farm is about nine miles from Alexandria.) He thinks the Jersey farm hardly equal in fertility to the Virginia farm, and but little God has in his opinion declared. He thinks the

of Virginia's property, taken by Ellwood Fish- nearer to the market, yet it sold for nearly Bible warrants the opinion, that a man may "Limestone lands in the great valley (of Pennsylvania, passing through York and Lancuster counties, and depending on Baltimore slave and not injure himself or family to such and Philadelphia markets, at an average distance an extent that he would be loving his neigh of 60 to 80 miles, will bring from \$75 to \$100 in Baltimore county, (Maryland,) at an average distance of 12 to 20 miles from market, cannot rights of both master and slave requires. Either be sold for more than from \$35 to \$50 per acre party by an infraction of the Charter commis for agricultural purposes. I speak in general terms; perhaps some particular farm, under exthe other hand, I do know of land in the vicin- First, the slave is rarely taught by the master ity of York, in Pennsylvania, which has within the last seven years been sold for \$150 per acre, to be used exclusively for farming, with ledge which maketh wise unto salvatica." buildings upon it of moderate value. I have Hebrew slave was exempted from labor near long been of the opinion that the laboring half his time to enable him to attend to his can whites of the slave States are, as a mass, much more to be pitied than even the negroes; and worldly concerns, and his religious interests that if they could see the importance to them- The principal part was spent in attendance upon selves, of making labor honorable, they would the religious services which he enjoyed equalif be strenuous advocates of freedom.

"I can state, from my own knowledge, that there is now residing within 22 miles of Alex-andria, on a farm of 750 acres, a farmer from any one of the National Festivals was distant Duchess county, in the State of New York. from his master's home. For this reason and The land he left behind him, sold, I think, for for the preparation of the sacrifices, much more for the preparation of the sacrifices, much more \$100 per acre, while that which he purchased here, the greater part possessing higher natural fertility than the New York land, having also equal religious advantages. But it shows the good improvements upon it, and less of waste, great importance given to religious instruction. cost him but \$17 35 per acre.

emancipation. He procured, some years ago, less importance to religious instruction? a budget of valuable information on this subwrote, and he could only give me some of the log their obligations in this point? What a ject, but his papers were out of reach when he results of his investigations. He quotes the fol- fearful responsibility then they incur! Next, lowing passage from a letter addressed by Pat- the authority God gives the master he requires Patrick Henry says: 'Is it not amazing, that at Are masters faithful to their trust in this maia time when the rights of humanity are deter? Do they not on the contrary often tempt fined with precision in a country, above all othsuch a country, we find men professing a religion, the most humane and gentle, adopting a principle as repugnant to humanets. "Land has improved in value from 25 to 100 ers, fond of liberty, that in such an age, and in ty by a substitution of free for slave labor, the author thinks, would inure to other portions of liberty? Believe me, I shall henor the One to put a stumbling block or cause of of author thinks, would inure to other portions of master of slaves of my own purchase? I am will eventually take place." In corroboration so far pay my devoirs to virtue as to own the

My correspondent says, "Some years since, I was for several days on the Ohio River, in company with from sixty to several company with several pany with from sixty to seventy merchants, should be in favor of the ignorant principally slaveholders. They, without a dissenting voice, gave it as their opinion, that lands in the slave States, of equal quality, might be bought for one-half the price of those in the free and did it not, should be beaten with many and did it not, should be beaten with many etc. States adjoining, and in many of the slaveholding States for one-third or one-fourth. In this

which would do much toward paying the labor done in the State, if r -they do not know how they can do with the gainers. The price paid for labor to the

half was less than clothing the whole and fir ing the other half-as I believe they will a if they can only be influenced to be a enough to make the tria!. Of the one hund and eighty-two thousand slaves in Kentuck suppose one-half at least to be fen dren or superannuated persons, say one-for leaving about sixty-eight thousand fie dollars at six per cent., would be four mill the State of Kentucky would come out and take the lead in this noble and righteous caus would be a noble act in her history.

The foregoing information will be in measure, I hope, satisfactory to thyself and friends. I should have been glad had it been fuller and more likely to do good. The view, however, taken of the subject, which relates only to its bearing on our worldly interests, "About 20 miles North from Baltimore, land held by slaveholders 15 years ago sold for from \$4 which looks to the influence of principles upon pairs its own integrity; while that mind which from conscientious motives, submits to loss or forsake it and deem it vile.

With an affectionate remembrance of thyself and family, and all our friends, I remain,

The facts and authorities above cited, in the opinion of the compiler fully warrant the conclusion that slavery retards the advancement of lands in value; and while they show that the low-price lands of Kentucky would probable be most greatly and most rapidly enhanced ; value, by the emancipation and deportation of the slaves, they also justify the inference that those bearing the highest price would sufficient owners as a good speculation. Did time and space permit, he thinks he could easily show that rents would rise as the value of land increas-The first letter is from a Friend residing at ed, and also that profits from the culture of the encouraged the conversion of the farm into the

And now, though agreeing with Mr. Stable less worthy of consideration, than others that may be taken, just in proportion as man's peruniary interests are worthy of comparison with poral interests together are worthy to be com-

There are two points in the letter of Mr. S ing. The first is his proposal of Emancipation "The third letter refers to that section, which former bondage, would be prejudicial to the in write neither more nor less than the Werl of

without sin hold a slave if gotten as it prescribes, liberated, when by the act he would benefit the bor better than himself, and, lastly, if treated while a bondman as the "Magna Charia" of the sin, and without repentance and amendment indeed correctly taught by any one, "that know with his master, or in preparing for or returning "The fourth, and last, is from an aged Friend, The Christian religion is essentially besetted who has been much interested in the cause of lent, and is it likely therefore that it attaches so, how many masters in Kentucky are discharge to a member of the Society of to be used in commanding obedience to his laws. consenting to the law which punishes him the white criminal. This surely is trampling under foot one of the fundamental principles

He, who was the only just Judge, has declared company there were some from every slaveholding State in the Union." beaten with few stripes. Lastly, that most st-He gives the following calculation in regard to Kentucky—"This State," he says, "contains near twenty-five millions of acres, which perhaps would be considered too low a price at three dollars per acre. This, doubled on the abolition beaten with few stripes. Lastly, that acred right of the slave, to the secure enjoyment of his family relations, is often cruelly infringed of his family relations, is often cruelly infringed by the master, at the suggestion of avarious dollars per acre. This, doubled on the abolition

be not made greater in the New Constitution by the wholesale, of those tender ties, wherewith God meant to sweeten the existence of the humblest partaker of his likeness. It becomes every citizen, then, to strive for that object, or he consents to the outrage, and must share the

This is but a hasty and imperfect sketch for which masters in particular, but other citizens, also, to a great extent, incur responsi-

PHILANTHROPOS.

EMANCIPATION MOVEMENTS.

LEXINGTON, May 21st, 1849.

an Emancipation party in Fayette county on the lowest grade) elective by the people. the Frankfort Convention platform, I presume you are ignorant of the fact. On the 12th inst., at a very large and respectable meeting of the cation in our County Court system. citizens of Lexington and the county, R. J. lie in the manner demanded by its importance, at the same time, expressing his cordial assent to the Frankfort Resolutions, and his convic- the new constitution authorizing amendments and tion that a full and fair discussion of the issues people, without calling another convention. the nomination of some gentleman capable and the meeting and it was then adopted with the folwilling to advocate our cause everywhere and instion tendered him, and commenced the canvass in a speech which, for soul-stirring elo- by them with an enlightened regard to their own quence and deep convincing argument has sel-His praise is on every lip. Friends and foes by the convention to a vote of the pe and we only wish that every voter in Kentucky has already dwarfed his opponents and filled their souls with distrust of their cause and fear

We cannot yet speak with certainty of the Presidential canvass. He accepted the nominaresult in Fayette, but we can say that the skies tion and acquiesced in the resolutions as adopted. are daily growing brighter-our friends are becoming more confident, and we intend to merit, lacks information or the inclination to move, speak on the subject of Emancipation. Send has as yet made no step either for or against us, us all the documents you can, and all the aid you can give us will be thankfully received." will allure them to our standard. Effort shall Crittenden, Livingston, and Caldwell Counnot be wanting to bring about this result. We adversaries, and the greater probability that they spirit of the age, it must conquer: will concede a compromise which will yield to as something of the great principle for which promotion?—and when will they reap their re-ward for their sacrifices of justice and truth, didate for the Convention in Caldwell county, on the same side of the question.

There is no doubt entertained by those who but our condition, whether we meet with defeat or triumph, requires imperatively a vigorous

why our names and our efforts shall not be recorded in history, along side of those illustrious and glorious examples, which have come down

That the steambout Empire was wrecked and to the law of 1833, and did not object to its being incorporated in the constitution. He was opposed to the open clause, because,

1 We can be advised of it some ten or tweive days previous, we will be able to have a respectable company to hear him.

Yours, truly.

Mr. Cox expressed himself favorably inclined to the steambout Empire was wrecked and sunk by coming in contact with the schooner Noah Brown, when said schooner was under way, beat to the open clause, because,

1 It would open the door to a perpetual agitation of the south, on her westward tack, near the westward shore, with the wind blowing from the constitution.

That the steambout Empire was wrecked and to the sunk by coming in contact with the schooner Noah Brown, when said schooner way, beat to the open clause, because,

1 It would open the door to a perpetual agitation of the south, on her westward tack, near the westward shore, with the wind blowing from the constitution.

That the steambout Empire was wrecked and to the sunk by coming in contact with the schooner Noah Brown, when said schooner way, beat to the open clause, because,

1 It would open the door to a perpetual agitation of the extreme richness of the gold westward shore, with the wind blowing from the contact with the schooner Noah Brown, when said schooner way, beat to the open clause, because,

1 It would open the door to a perpetual agitation of the extreme richness of the gold westward shore, with the wind blowing from the constitution. FREEMAN.

Fayette County. We mentioned the other day that Col. Rodes the Court House in the United States of Fa-Thursday the 24th day of June, 1849, Thompyette. His declension was dictated by private considerations entirely. He is heart and hand with the Emancipationists, however, and will

sense of the meeting, who having retired a short time, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Whereas—Regarding domestic slavery as a great social and political evil, we deem that true and still are very greatly missingerstood throughout the State, and in order to have them set in their true light before the

ance of Him, who hath said-" What God hath manner. And whenever such discussion can ance of thin, who man put asunder." And be had, prejudices will give way before the light propose engrafting in the new constitution any indeed, if the restrictions upon the slave trade of truth, and friends will be made to the cause. Clause providing for a system of emancipation,

than under the present, there will be disruptions the Convention by the friends of emancipation in Fayette, in place of Col. Rodes, declined. Mr. S. is usually termed the open clause in the new

> For the Examiner. Caldwell County.

At a public meeting held in the town of Princeton on Monday, the 21st inst., on motion the Hon. Rezin Davidge was called to the chair, and Dr. G. of some of the violated rights of the slave, J. Park appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been deliberately determined bilities, to be contemplated with fear and trem- upon by the people of Kentucky to hold a Conbling. They are responsibilities which have vention for the purpose of remodeling the constiever attached, and probably will ever attach, to tution of the State, and the Legislature of the a system of slavery. Then are they to be cov- State by an act of the last session has fixed upon eted and continued? What has slavery to offer the first Monday in October next, for the assembin return? Wealth? Alas! poverty is her hand- ling of the delegates to be elected at the next anmaid. Can she give Wisdom or Virtue? Be- nual election in August, and whereas it is due to hold-vice, idleness and ignorance are her chilhold—vice, idleness and ignorance are nor children. Then, with no good to be gained, shall tions of that Convention; and whereas there is no we perpetuate its evils? God, forb.d it! Souls better mode of arriving at or indicating that popuof our brethren, white and black, forbid it! De- ular will than by primary meetings of the people graded image of our Maker, forbid it! Out. assembled to express their sentiments in reference raged humanity, ferbid it! Glory of our Commonwealth, forbid it! Good of man, every which will be taken into consideration by the delmonwealth, forbid it! Good of man, every where, forbid it! May we feel deeply its evils, egates in convention assembled. Therefore, the people here assembled, a part of the sovereignty from Logan, that the Emancipationists have a full ticket in that county, and that the Logan for their removal, and thus speed, as we may, of this great Commonwealth, feeling that we have Sheriff is of opinion there will not be twentythat happy day, when the jubilee trump shall be a stake in this great work of reform, and having five votes between the parties. If that is the sounded to "proclaim liberty throughout all an equal right with others to an expression of our opinion now, you may set it down as a clear opinions about the reform that should be made in case that we will succeed. Monroe bids fair our organic law, do adopt and publish the follow- from what I can learn to make a fine race with visiter underneath lifting up one plank, and of the provisional a reward has been offered. A ing resolutions, as containing briefly our views of Pendergast, the Emancipation candidate, if then another, flinging the whole crowd off Leipsic a disturbance had broke out between the the important reforms which should be engrafted in the new constitution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of abolishing all life tenure of office, and that every office in the Commonwealth which is now held by the simple 'enure of "during good behavior" should be re stricted to a term of years, varying the length of that term, with the character and importance of

Resolved, That we are in favor of making all officers of the government (from the highest to hopes of carrying Mercer against any candidate should be held only once in two years.

Resolved, That we are in favor of some modifi-Resolved, That we approve of the liberal and voluntary bounty of the people of the State, in Breckinridge and Col. Wm. Rodes were nom- voting the two cents tax upon the \$100 worth o inated as our candidates. Since that day Col. laxable property for the support of a system of Rodes declined the nomination on account of manent arrangements made in our new constitu- "C. M. Clay will speak in our county 6th of his inability to present the cause before the pub- tion for the security of that fund and for extending and perpetuating it for the interest and benefit of Resolved, That we are in favor of a clause in

alterations by submission of all questions to the precinct. We are to have a meeting next week presented, would produce a mighty revolution [After a long debate and great excitement this in the public mind. The place of Col. Rodes resolution was lost, on account of its embracing the emancipation question. Those opposed to it will, in the course of this week, be supplied by on that account were requested to withdraw from

lowing, viz:] at all times. On last Saturday night Dr. Breck- in the capacity of the people for self government, Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence intidge announced his acceptance of the nom- and we are confident every question of constitu ional reform which may hereafter be submitted to them for their consideration will be determined

dom, if ever, been equalled—never surpassed. new constitution, when it shall have been formed Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention of the friends of emancipation held at Frank. mitted to the people, being desirous to see some

ntation of the subject, his forcible be signed by the chairman and secretary, and a illustration and powerful enforcement of it, he copy forwarded to the Examiner, Courier, and and the greatest good to master and slave. Journal, at Louisville, with a request that they The meeting then nominated Livingston Lind-He was the elector for this district during the last

REZIN DAVIDGE, Chairman, A correspondent writing from this county, if we do not attain, success. We every day says:--"Mr. Lindsay is an Emancipationist, hear of new friends who, gathering confidence and will do good work for our cause during the from the show of strength we have already canvass. He is a fine speaker, and one who made, hesitate no longer to declare themselves can be depended upon. W. B. Machen, an on our side. We know that there is still a great "ULTRA in all things," is his opponent. As a come off shortly between Rev. Robt. J. Brecken-

are in earnest in this matter, and we invoke our We copy the following letter, written to an riends in other counties not to let the propitious active emancipationist of this city, to show moments glide by in which our great work must what folly it is to pursue a timid, faltering a deep interest in it, I have thought some account be accomplished. We are engaged in an un- course, and to point out to young men strug- of it would be gratifying to your numerous readdertaking of vast magnitude, and two months gling for distinction and popularity a sure and ers. sa very short time to consummate it. What safe way to the attainment of their laudable wisdom is there in delay? Why procrastinate ambition, of a reputation truly desirable and action? It is of the utmost importance that we lasting. The cause of emancipation is a growdiscover our strength in the State; for the greating cause. Every hour adds to its strength. our numbers, even though a minority, the Its march is onward-onward; it cannot fal- which there was not much opposition in the counreater consideration we will extort from our ter, it cannot fail-sustained by the progressive

Marion, Ky., May 23, 1849, DEAR SIR:-I received your favor of the 16th we are struggling. To illustrate: It is sopa. inst., and in answer say that I am happy to be amendable by separate clauses, submitted to a rent that the Emancipation party, if defeated in able to inform you that we are prospering fine- vote of the States, or to Congress. the approaching election, will be defeated by a ly in the cause of emancipation. Dr. John S. union of the Whig and Democratic parties.— He is truly an able and efficient person on any The delegates in Convention will not expect question he may agitate, and can sway a larger this union to last any longer than the exigency influence than any person in our county.which forced its existence, and they will expect that union to be dissolved and return to its tial man; he has represented that county sevetial man; he has represented that county sevetial man; Wm. Gordon is a candidate for the Convention who claimed to represent the convention party in original elements as soon as the Constitution is ral times in the Legislature, and is a warm ramed. What are they to rely on for future emancipationist. Livingston Lindsey is a can-

in framing a pro-slavery Constitution? As in- are best advised concerning the strength of the struments, tools which have served their pur- question of emancipation in this county, but pose, they will be cast aside among worn out rubbish, and be buried in the oblivion of a well that we will succeed, some two to one in humber; and judging from the present state of things, and how they stood some four weeks merited contempt. Again, it may be necessary ago, I can safely say that Caldwell and Liv- riod to be hereafter determined, and essentially to reject the new Constitution, and to be most ingston counties are much stronger than this, adopted the project of Mr. Clay. *fficient in that endeavor, we should commence the work as Gilliam and others did in this an organisation now. These suggestions are county. So very dark seemed our prospects based on the presumption that we will prove a here four weeks ago, that I was advised by many of my warm friences (who were also friends ance of power in each county or in the State .- with such warmth, or my prospects would, per-We are in that condition that an overwhelming haps, be blasted forever. They honestly thought Rochester and Lowell. efeat, even, does not destroy us necessarily, that not exceeding fifty persons in the entire county would believe with me. Now what a upon labor, and tended to foster habits of idleness

change! I wrote, some days since, to the editors of the and instant organisation of our forces, and the "Examiner," to send me 500 "Addresses to the presentation of candidates in every county people of Kentucky;" also, the same number of " Address to the Non-slaveholders." They sent them to me, but they were not exceeding Let us take courage. There is everything to half enough to answer the demand for them. leer us. We have embarked in a glorious this county, but many from all the adjoining 4th. He entered into some details in relation to this county, but many from all the adjoining the growth and political condition of Liberia, and the growth a our sense of natural justice. The outside world them go. Please send me any papers you may s looking on us with admiration, and are only think will prove advantageous to the cause; deterred by policy from bestowing on us their we would be glad if some gentleman, when warmest and loudest applause. Our path is a canvassing the State, would give us a call; and broad and bright one—and there is no reason if we can be advised of it some ten or twelve

to us consecrated by the applause of genera- Emancipation Meeting in Nicholas County. At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Nicholas County, composed of both of the great political parties, opposed to the increase and

son S. Parks was called to the chair and W. P. Ross appointed Secretary. do all he can for their success. He says in his letter to the committee who nominated him:

Since the receipt of your letter I have again to draft and report resolutions expressive of the receipt of your letter I have again to draft and report resolutions expressive of the platform laid down by the Content of the platform laid down by the Content of the population of th

anderstood throughout the State, and in order to have them set in their true light before the demand them who are able to discuss the subject on the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the approaching change to be made in the organic law, that we should make every effort in our power, to prevent a further increase or a the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the stump in a calm, forcible and dispassionate of the approaching change to be made in the organic law, that we should make every effort in our power, to prevent a further increase or a perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky. Be it the expense of the free states and humor chiefly at the expense of the free states, and in praise of Kentucky.

Mr. McClung replied and noticed the many positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally positions he had taken that Mr. Cox had totally posit

Resolved, That though we do not at this time

Samuel Shy, Esq., has been nominated for yet we are in favor of incorporating in said constitution the principles of the law of 1833. Resolved, That we are also in favor of what has accepted the nomination, and will open the constitution, whereby any specific amendment may be made, without the expense of calling a convention, as now provided.

Resolved, That we will not support any can-

didate for a seat in the Convention, who is opposed to the "open clause," and the "law Resolved, That these proceedings be signed

and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Editor of the "Maysville Eagle" for publication, with a request that the "Herald" and other papers favorable to the cause, copy.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Thurs day the 7th of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Convention. THOMPSON S. PARKS, Ch'm. WM. P. Ross, Sec'ry.

Warren and Logan Counties, We make the following extract from a letter

slavery man, and Mr. A. C. Dickerson, a talent-ed Presbyterian Minister, of Warren, (the latter

Mercer County. We take the following from a latter written by an active friend in Mercer; he knows the

"We are going onward here beyond our most sanguine expectations, and have the strongest Resolved, That the sessions of the Legislature meeting next Saturday for the purpose of conthe pro-slavery party may select. They hold a centrating on some one."

Mercer is a Democratic county.

Lewis County.

from Lewis, under date of the 23d inst., says: June. We are looking with much interest to that time. Our county is on the move. Com- of the Alligator .- N. O. Delta. mittees are appointed to hold meetings in every at our county seat, to bring out candidates for we shall carry this county triumphantly."

The following letter, by Col. Henry Clay of Bourbon, we find in the Paris Citizen:

Messrs. Lyle & Walker:-- In noticing the proceedings of the Emancipation meeting of sonville (Ill.) Standard. the 15th, you represent me as opposed to any views in a few lines. I have voted for the call of a Convention at all times when it was subfort on the 25th ult., have our cordial approval. plan of Gradual Emancipation and Colonisa-

It is my opinion that the subject of slavery should be left to a direct vote of the whole peoay, Esq., as their candidate for the convention. ple of the State. On all other constitutional reforms, if elected, I will try to be governed by the wishes of the people, and by my feeble but best judgment. HENRY CLAY.

> IJ A meeting of the friends of Emancipation in Boone county is to be held in Burlington, on Monday next.

strength in the back ground, which, because it democrat he denies the right of the people to ridge and Hon. Ben. Hardin, at Bardstown, on the

[From the Louisville Courter. MR. HALDEMAN:-A very interesting debate

took place recently at Carlisle, in Nicholas county, between John A. McClung and L. M. Cox, Esgs., on the subject of emancipation; the meet-

Mr. McClung opened the debate and advocated.

1. The insertion of the Law of 33. 2. The open clause-in the new constitution. He dwelt briefly upon the first point, in relation to ty; and dwelt largely upon the second. He contended that we were not venturing into an unknown sea, in adopting the open clause, but were following sound and safe precedents.

or had formed constitutions. He mentioned Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Iowa and Wiscon-

3. It had been unanimously adopted by those the Legislature, in their declaration of principles

4. It was the fairest way of taking the sentiments of the people, in as much as every question rested independently upon its own merits, and all log

He then declared that he desired at a future day to bring up before the people the question of emancipation and colonization, upon its own merits un-

He objected to slavery because: 1. It was injurious to the increase of population and wealth. He compared Virginia with New York, Ohio with Kentucky, and Louisiana with Indiana, and referred liberally to statistics.

compared the growth of cities in the slave and free states; contrasted Louisville with Cincinnati, Charleston with Boston, Richmond with Albany, 2. He contended that slavery cast reproach

and dissipation, and from all these causes was a great political evil. 3. He endeavored to show that colonization was volve so great a sacrifice of slave property as was generally imagined, as ample time and opportunimove from the State, who did not choose to wait

contended that it would become capable of re-ceiving all the negro population of Kentucky as fast as Kentucky could send them, and was destined to civilize and christianize the African Con-

to the open clause, because,

1st. It would open the door to a perpetual agitation of the question of slavery, which would depreciate the value of slaves, and unsettle and disturb all the relations of society.

2d. He denied that the convention party intend ed to leave the new constitution open for amend had declined the other day that Col. Rodes perfects of slavery in Kentucky, held at lendered him by the Emancipationists of Fa-

clause now would be keeping the promise to the ear but violating it in effect.

3d. He quoted the scriptures of the Old Testament to prove slavery no sin, and denied that it inal Court at Washington, the case of the Uni-ted States v. Daniel Drayton, which commenced last Saturday, was submitted to the juzy on Thurs-

omitted to notice; to his Scriptural argur from the Old Testament, he replied that he had from the outest distinctly admitted, that Slavery n Kentucky was not necessarily a violation of the

uoted with such respect and emphasis. The Old Testament provided that at the end of every fifty years, all debts should be forgiven, all o'clock. inals released, all slaves set free. If slavery therefore was established, Emancipation at certain regular intervals was also rigidly enjoined, he reled in detail to the arguments, by which Mr. Cox endeavoured to exonerate slavery from the charge of being a political evil, and endeavoured to show that there was no cause sufficient to ac- ties, has been read the second time by a larger count for the difference between free and slaves majority than before. States, but that institution. In short hisspeeches were all that the best frrend of Emancipation could wish them to be.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ALLIGATOR FIGHT-An Incident of the Crevasse.-The quarters of our friend, Col. Claigator, from St. Tammany, concluded to pay the Colonel a visit, in a friendly way, and condated the 28th inst and written from Barren gratulate him, as a brother democrat, on the nominations of Walker and Plauche. Taking his course quietly through the corn-fields and pastures, he thought it would be polite to call at the cabin of the "driver," or head man, and inquire if the Colonel was at home. Finding the door closed, he walked under the house, and however, arrived to produce momentary tranquilbellowed "halloo!" at the top of his voice .-Getting no answer, he commenced a tremendous floundering and thumping, lifting up the floor, and scattering the "little niggers" in sleepers. They jumped out of bed in a terrible stew, raked up a light, and at the same moment were sent bouncing among the rafters, the diate prospect of a termination; for the membe witnessed. The darkies were completely bewildered, and their outcries soon drew the whole establishment together. The planks were drawn up, and there was-not old Nick-but a fellow much uglier, a tremendous Alligator, with expanded jaws, shaking his monstrous tail in defiance, and sweeping it round in rapid semi-circles. The instant he was discovered, two huge dogs leaped upon him, but the contest did not last for a rooment. One he struck dead with his sweeping tail, the other he crunched between his bloody jaws. But by this time the negroes got their dander up. They rushed upon him with axes, mauls, and bludgeons. The monster stood his ground, and " never said die," until one of them thrust a burning brand An active friend of Emancipation writing down his fætid throat. He is of enormous girth, and measures over 15 feet. Col. Clai-borne designs sending the skeleton to Dr. Ben- of Gen. Oudinot, 180 killed and 400 wounded. nett Dowler, of this city, who has written a most ingenious treatise on the natural history

Mr. Calhoun .- There is a report affoat that things are not altogether agreeable between Senator Calhoun and his Southern confederates. Convention and Legislature. No question but Calboun intends to work for himself alone, and all the honor, or glory, or profit, must go into halted a short distance from the city, awaiting his own pocket; a course which experience has shown us will not be altogether so suited to the tastes of some of those with whom he is associated. If a storm don't grow out of this companionship before six months have passed by, the elements and the omens are all false .-- Jack-

IF Wm. C. Rives, Jr., of Virginia, was marchange in the present Constitution, except to ried in Boston, on the 15th, to Grace Winthrop and that he would enter the city of Rome, engraft Emancipation upon it. I will state my Sears, the daughter of a millionaire, and sister forcibly if necessary. He entered the city, and

to the proposed elevation to Archbishoprics of three of the present sees, and the creation of a from the gates with 600 killed. The French pris-Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting tion adopted so as to produce the least injury new Bishopric by this body, lately in session oners declared that they had been deceived, to enter the proceedings of this meeting tion adopted so as to produce the least injury new Bishopric by this body, lately in session oners declared that they had been deceived, to enter the proceedings of this meeting tion adopted so as to produce the least injury new Bishopric by this body, lately in session oners declared that they had been deceived, to enter the proceedings of this meeting tion adopted so as to produce the least injury new Bishopric by this body, lately in session oners declared that they had been deceived, to enter the proceedings of this meeting the proceedings of this meeting the proceedings of t here, it is understood that the Pope is also peti- er the expedition under the assurance and belief tioned to make Primatial the metropolitan see that they were going to fight the Tuscans. Gen. of Baltimore. A pastoral letter put forth by the Council recommends also to the American Church pecuniary collections in behalf of the Pope, and, by unanimous vote, urges that functionary to "define as an article of faith" the immaculate conception of the Virgin. Though this point has always been maintained by theologians of the Church, it has never been uttered as a positive dogma from Rome .- Balt. Sun.

> EMIGRANTS .- Upward of 1,100 English, Irish, and German emigrants reached this city this morning, on the steamers Illinois, Mameluke, and Sarah, from New Cricaus .- St. Louis New

The late Benjamin R. Nichols bequeathed to the Massachusetts General Hospital \$6,- upon my support and gratitude. My dear General 1000, the income to be applied to the sentiments of my highest esteem. 000, the income to be applied to the support of free beds; also \$4,000 to the Farm School.

THE WISCONSIN WHEAT CROP .-- We learn from every county in the State that the wheat crop looks uncommonly vigorous and healthy. ing was quite large, the Court House was filled to overflowing, and as the audience evinced such promised better; and it is estimated that at least exchange of prisoners was effected. The Roman one-third and perhaps one-half more wheat will Government has placed Acona under siege. be gathered in Wisconsin during the coming entirely prevailed, and disturbances have been will be gathered in Wisconsin during the coming entirely prevailed, and disturbances have been kee Wisconsin, May 9.

KT A new wreath called "Ophelia" has found favor with the fashionables of Paris, and is worn at balls. It is composed entirely of wild flowers, During the recent outbreak the whole of the prowhich are arranged in a fantastic and irregular style, as if entwined by Shakspeare's gentle hero-

of robberies committed in the Metropolitan dis- Polytichnic school. The King subsequently fled. 1. The constitution of the United States was trict last year, was 63,749, and the value of the property stolen was nearly a million of dollars. her reinforcements, lilachich's army is reported 2. We had the example of most of the States The number of persons taken into custody was entirely destroyed. The latest news states that Gilliam is our candidate for the Convention. which had recently amended their constitutions, 64,480, of whom 35,683 were discharged, and the the Danish and Schleswig quarrel will be amica-

remaining 28,274 convicted or held to bail. RAILROADS IN ENGLAND .- In a speech recently delivered by Lord Brougham, in the British Parliament, he stated that £180,000,000 had been already invested in Railroads in Great Britain, and that £150,000,000 would have further to be paid

up, to make good existing subscriptions. CFA New York paper objects to the gold do lar because "it is of too triffing a size, and apt to St. Joseph. Difficulties and quarrelling growing slip from one through mistake," &c. That's the among the emigrants. Many companies have dis objection we have always entertained towards all banded and are selling out their outfits at any cost kinds of money-being too slippery. Dollars, to raise the means to return home. The perfect

Mr. Macready, it now turns out, did not, as any eastern city. Many emigrants also, whose ex some of the New York Sunday papers made it travagancies have plunged them into pecuniary their business to assert, send to the Mayor of that city \$1,000, to be devoted to the necessitous rela- one of these Sheriff's sales that young DeCamp, tives of the persons killed at the recent riot at As- citizen of Carondolet, engaged in a difficulty

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS .- Bryant's Company, when last heard from, were 150 miles beyond Independence, pursuing their journey. All well.

CF Writers for English magazines, whose articles are accepted, receive \$40 for sixteen pages.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE—The Inquest.—The in- to avail themselves of the first opportunity to imit tate their example.—St. Louis Receille. quest upon the bodies recovered from the steamer Empire, returned the following verdict:

THE WASHINGTON SLAVE TRIALS .- In the Crim-

The Eliza Noble, Isabella Carson, and George L. Buckland came to their death by drowning on the wreck of the steamboat Empire, opposite the dred Thousand Dollars on board!--The New York village of Newburgh, in said county, on the eve- Tribune is in possession of advices from San Franning of May 17, 1849.
That the steambout Empire was wrecked and cisco to March 31, two days later than the last pre-

southwest:

That the night was not so dark as to render sculhis possession a lump of the pecious metal weighling or running of boats difficult; and that the pilot and others on board the steamboat Empire discovered the schooner, and saw her course when she was from 50 to 100 rods distant from the steamboat:

That the schooner pursued the ordinary course of vessels under like circumstances, and is not chargeable with negligence or improper conduct:

The California placers differ, however, from the chargeable with negligence or improper conduct:
And we are of opinion that it was the duty of the pilot of the steamboat aforesaid, under the circumritory which they cover; the gold region in California already proved being 350 miles long by 60 stances, to have run the said steamboat astern of the schooner, and that he might have done so had he attempted it in proper season, after he discov-

day. The jury, under the instruction of the court, found the prisoner not guilty of stealing the two slaves belonging to Andrew Hoover. States. The St. Louis papers announce the death of Wells Colton, Esq., who was severely injured by the explosion of powder used to stop the fire on

The steamer Caledonia strived at Halifax last night, at half past 7 o'clock. Express left at 8 and by the law of the Old Testament, which Mr. Cox arrived in this city at 10 this morning. She brings £50,000 sterling specie-forty passengers stoppe

The bill for the modification of the Navigation aws was carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 10 in favor of Ministry. This result has given the Whig ministry a new tenure of office. In the House, the Parliamentary Oath Bill, having for its object the removal of the Irish disabili-

Mr. Roeback is about bringing before Parlirment, his plan for the better government of the colonies; also moved that committees be appointed to as-certain the amount of debt due by foreign governments to British subjects. Arguments on list of errors in the case of McManus, was read before the Lords, and without hearing the counsel for the crown, the law Lords and Judges unanimously deided that errors assigned by the plaintiff could not be maintained. The judgment of the Queen's court borne, near Sauve's crevasse, are some four feet of Ireland stands affirmed; for transportation proba-under water. Night before last, a veteran alli-bly on the 1st of June. It is rumored that the D. Needham, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. prosecution of Duffee has been abandoned. The H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. marrel between the Parliaments, and throughout Rev. Hoopen Crews, Chicago Ill. ed its highest pitch.

In Saxony there has already been a conflict between the troops and people, attended with great loss of life, which resulted in favor of the people. The railways were displaced to prevent the arrival The railways were displaced to prevent the arrival ELLAS SMITH. 142 Nassau street, New York. of troops from Berlin. A sufficient Russian force,

cannonading continued till night. On the 7th inst., the battle was renewed, and at 4 o'clock in the morning a deadly warfare was every direction. The hubbub soon roused the sleepers. They jumped out of hed in a terrible telligence from Dresden to the 8th says that hostilities raged between the Royalists and the people, which lasted for some time without any imm their legs as fast as they could straighten them military and people; after a short struggle the out. Such a scene of confusion was never people were overpowered. Accounts from Berlin state that an insurrection had broken out at Bres lau on the 6th. The troops and people were fight ing in the streets. It was rumored that an insurrection had broken out at Coblentz. While these convulsions are occurring, the Austrian government is in danger of dissolution, by the continual success of the Hungarians, and the possession of

Gran, Raab and Pyrarowa. The Russians in the meantime are advancing in arge bodies and have again been victorious. The citement at the highest pitch, and it will take more Russians and Austrians combined to quiet them. Endeavors are making to create a Revoluwhole country is involved or on the brink of hos tilities. England and France disapproved of Russia's interference with Austria and Hungary. The French have been checked in their march The Danish war continues. The quarrel between Napoleon and his cousins is growing fierce.

PARIS .- The check which the French troops have met in the Papal States, has moved the Gov ernment to its center, and touched the people upon their tenderest point. The French General marched on the 27th of April from Cevita Vecchia for Rome. During his march having met with a more serious opposition than was anticipated, he the arrival of the remainder of the expedition. The Roman Assembly on the 26th April, tender ed the Triumvire, the safety of the Kepublic, and urged that a force should be employed sufficient to repel the French. Barricades were erected to oppose the French. The Central Committee prolested against the entrance of the French into Rome, and threatened to blow up the Trunival Vatican of St. Peter's church. The Frenchwas received by a volley of musketry and missiles of various character. They then retreat-THE RECENT CATHOLIC COUNCIL. - In addition The English accounts of this affait, state that the far more threadbare. ed with a loss of 200 killed and 500 wounded, Oudinot was taken prisoner, but was rescued with difficulty. Upon the receipt of the news at Paris, the President addressed a letter to the

French General, as follows: ELYSU NATIONAL, May 8. Dear General: The telegraphic news announce ing the strong resistance which you have met under the walls of Rome has greatly pained me. I had hoped that the inhabitants of Rome would open their eyes to embrace, and would receive with eagerness an army which had arrived to accomplish a friendly and disinterested mission -This has not been the case, our soldiers have been received as enemies, our military honor has been injured, and I will not suffer it to be infringed, fo reinforcements shall not be wanting by you. your soldiers 1 appreciate their bravery, and take part in what they endure, and that they may rely

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Foreign News by Electric Telegraph to the Herald. NEW YORK, May 28, 4 P. M.

Private letters published in the Paris Nationale. reaffirm the statement of the French at Rome. Up suspeded but an outbreak was momentarily ex-

An insurrection was hourly expected at Cologne. The city was greatly agitated. The militia King's troops had come in contact at Elberfedt. ready for an explosion like a trin of gunpowder. The armed militia were disaffected towards the King at Prussia and favored the Frankfort Assembly. The King's troops at Hanover were overpowered in a collision with the students of the The Hungarians are forming an army 100,000 strong, and will crush Austria unless Russia send bly adjusted. The Russians were pouring into Austria. The Emperor had returned to the Capital and had been received with every symptom of

Latest Intelligence from St. Joseph.-Dissi faction among the Emigrants, &c., &c. Mr. Alding, a member of the Ottawa (Illinois)

company of emigrants, returned to this city from St. Joseph, yesterday. faction among the emigrants who have not yet left whether silver, paper or gold, we have always isfaction which exists. Auctions are had daily found equally apt to slip, eel-like, from fingers and where a person might procure himself a complete outfit, including clothing, saddles, &c., &c., at a outfit, including clothing, saddles, &c., &c., at a less price than they could be procured here, or in the Sheriff, and sacrificed at auction. It was at which it is believed will result in his death. The general impression at St. Joseph seems to

be, that the emigrants will not only experience a great many difficulties and troubles in the journey, but that many heavily laden wagons will have to be left behind. The majority of wagons it seems have started out overloaded.

Apprehensive of the trouble which they would ocounter with wagons, many emigrants are en-A writer of reputation is pretty certain of \$60 for deavoring to change their arrangements so as to go the same work. exchange of this character, and others are ready

> Two DAYS LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO .- The Steamer California about to sail with Two Hun-

That his omission to adopt this course was inju-diclous, indiscreet, and highly censurable.

San Francisco, but the prospect of her getting off before long had much increased. She had on board her captain. The U. S. mail steamer California still lays at board her captain, mate, an engineer, and two or three hands, and it was anticipated that with the help of persons at San Francisco desirous to come down, a sufficient number of men to navigate her would soon be made up. She had on board \$200,-000 in gold shipped, to be brought to the United

CHOLERA AT NASHNILLE.—There has, we learn, been as many as eight deaths from cholera within the limits of the city within the past ten or twelve days (about one-half negroes.) We have taken the pains to see several of the prominent physicians and they assure us that the disease does not now exist as an epidemic.—True Whig.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE-Arrest of the Pilot .- The y the sinking of the steamer Empire, having declared the cause of the accident to be the negli-gence and inattention to his duties of Levi Smith, he pilot, he has since been arrested and brough to New York, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,-000 on charge of manslaughter. Bills of indict-ment will be immediately sent before the grand jury, now in session .- Balt. Sun.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

M. RYAN, Maysville, Kv. Rev. Wm. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, la. J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky.

C. C. Everts, Utica, N. Y. D. M. Dewey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. Brown & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings.

Germany and the respective provinces has reach- Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York.

WORKS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER.

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announcing a new revised edition of the earlier publisher trusts that his own sincere pleasure and satisfaction in commencing such an edition will be cordially shared by the tens of thousands who have enjoyed shared by the tens of thousands who have enjoyed pleasant hours over the pages of an author who may properly be styled the American Novelist. To refer to the censures and counter-censures which have been to the censures and counter-censures which have been raised as it were from the rack of discensected with some of Mr. Cooper's later writings, is ease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testing the contract of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of discensected with some of Mr. Cooper's later writings, is a thankless, and perhaps, in this place, an impertment task. But however fair or unjust may have been some. of the pictures of his countrymen's foibles, and however the proper or absurd has been their restive indignation in regard to those pictures, few Americans will call in question either the genius or the true patriotism of Fentmore Cooper—the author of the first imaginative work connected with American history, and to this day the most graphic and vigorous delineator of aboriginal characteristics and of life on the ocean. His earlier volumes must live freshly in the memories of thousands of the must live freshly in the memories of thousands of the present generation, who will gladl/ recall their first pleasant acquaintance with Harvey Birch, and Leatner benefits which it alone can bestow.

If any one deserves well of his country for giving her iterature a name and a place on the continent of Europe, that man is Fenimore Cooper. Every country in Europe possesses his works in its own language—in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany there are several different translations, and there are versions also in Danish, Sweish, Russian, and modern Greek. Such works one would suppose must possess a vitality which will secure a permanent place for them in American Litera

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In grace, both of thought and diction, in easy, fluent wit, in mel. today, in brilliancy of fancy, in warmth and depth of sentiment, no one is superior to Moore; his celebrated oriental romance, Laita Rookh, the four tales to which has been effected entirely by the use of the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of the cure of the cure of the cure of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quit distinctly. My throat has been well about three months the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quit distinctly. My throat has been well about three months the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quit distinctly. My throat has been well about three months the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quit distinctly. My throat has been well about three months the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quit distinctly. My throat has been effected entirely by the use of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quit distinctly. and the framework which unites them have been com-pared in the Edinburgh Review, to four beautiful pearls

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IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsti nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, En-largement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from infudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortenate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsape

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had nnally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth. In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway,

rise and that of my neighbors, to whom hereare was known, after using four and a half bottles she wascester. commenced taking it.
In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed may name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847

the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my sur-

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C. ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues

Messrs. Sands.—Gentlemen-leonsider it but an act f justice to you to state the following facts in reference o the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obinate Cancerous Ulcke on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regularand skilful ir most able and experienced surgeons, without the

ast benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting

worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless. Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my sease, produced no very decided change. Considering en months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I therefore pronounce myself well, and the cure entirely effected by SANDS' SAR Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment which I think it my duty to make Your valuable Sarsa

ruth as stated above, and many other things in reference

of this invaluable nedicine—if we can call a very pleasan beverage medicine—but not until recently have we ha any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly any positive proof which course induce us to speek fairly of it. But, from facts in our posses-siop, we are now well convinced that, without may exception, it is the sargest, Pleasantest, and best compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrotula, and all impurities of the blood, to gether with many other complaints.
It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'nos-

we jeopardise our reputation for increduity and consist ency; but in this instance we he sitate not to hazard the re mark which we have made above .- Hartford Review. SORE THROAT. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with

nend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest

splendid Steel Engravings, and a fine Portrait of the Scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently anaffection of the throat and chest:-BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1845. Mesers. A. B. & D. SANDS:-Before I commenced are as many and as bright as the insects that people the sun's beam. He exhausts by being inexhaustible.—

Hazlitt. un's beam. He exhausts by being inexhaustible.—

Hazlitt.

"Thomas Moore has unquestionably attained the highstreputation as a lyric poet.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

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TLLUSTRATED with Elegant Steel Engravings, and Industry the Poetical Pootical Poetical Poet something like a bile, and at least two inches in diame-ter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most ofof Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothlers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghantics to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghantics. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c., ghants attended to.

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rilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Wodurn: WOBURN, Mass., March 30th, 1846. Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen-From what I have expe-Messrs. Sands: Geniemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but hat it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who are of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afficted by disease to become acquainted with the EFFI-CACY and POWER of your valuable medicine.

CACY and POWER of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,
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December 16, 1848—1y cow

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LITERARY E XAMINER

A Lament. BY D. F. M'CARTHY. Ya esta llama se desata,

The vision has flown; Dead leaves are lying Where roses have blown; Withered and strown Are the hopes I cherished, All have perished But grief alone.

My heart was a garden Where fresh leaves grew: Flowers there were many, And weeds a few; Cold winds blew, And the frosts came thither, For flowers will wither.

Youth's bright palace Is overthrown, With its diamond sceptre And golden throne: As a time-worn stone Its turrets are humbled All have crumbled But grief alone!

Whither, oh! whither Have fled away The dreams and hopes Of my early day? Are the towers I builded; And the beams that gilded Ah! where are they

Once this world Was fresh and bright, With its golden moor And starry night; Glad and light, By mountain and river. Have I bless'd the Giver With hushed delight.

These were the days Of story and song, When Hope had a meaning And Faith was strong. "Life will be long, And lit with Love's gleaming;' Such were my dreamings, But, ah! how wrong!

Youth's illusions, One by one. Have passed like clouds That the sun looked on. While morning shope, How purple their fringes! How ashy their tinges When the,t was gone!

Darkness that cometh Boughs that wither Ere truits are shed-Death bells instead Of a bridal's pealings-Such are my feelings, Since Hope is dead!

Sad is the knowledge That cometh with years-Bitter the tree That is watered with tears: With his wise predictions, Then vanish the fictions Of boyhood's years.

As fire-flies fade When the nights are damp-As meteors are quenched In a stagnant swamp-Thus Charlemagne's camp, Where the Paladins rally, And the Diamond Valley, And Wonderful Lamp,

And all the wonders Of Ganges and Nile. And Haroun's rambles, And Crusoe's isle, And Princes who smile On the Genii's daughters 'Neath the Orient waters Full many a mile.

And all that the pen Of Fancy can write, Must vanish. In manhood's misty light-Soulre and knight. And damosel's glances. Sunny romances So pure and bright!

These have vanished, And what remains? Life's budding garlands Feed but docks and thistles And sorrow whistles O'er desert plains!

The dove will fly From a ruined nest-Love will not dwell In a troubled breast-The heart has no zest To sweeten life's dolor-If Love, the Consoler, Be not its guest!

The dream is over. The vision has flown; Dead leave, are lying Where roses have blown; Witter'd and strown are the hopes I cherished, All have perished But grief alone!

From Chambers' Journal. Experiences of a Barrister.

acter of a plodding, taciturn, morose-man- night. nered couple: seldom leaving the farm ex. The deposition made by Mrs. Strugnell, supper, as usual? cept to attend market, and rarely seen at at the inquest on the body was in substance urch or chapel, they naturally enough became objects of suspicion and dislike to

reserved and unsocial as his landlord. His in with her latch key, and proceeded to her name, or at least that which he chose to be bedroom. There was no light in Mr. Wilknown by, was Wilson. He had one child, son's chamber, but she could hear him moa daughter, about thirteen years of age, ving about in it. She was just about to go whom he placed at a boarding-school in the down stairs, having put away her Sunday adjacent town. He seldom saw her; the bonnet and shawl, when she heard a noise intercourse between the father and daughter as of persons entering by the back way, being principally carried on through Mary and walking gently across the kitchen floor. Strugnell, a widow of about thirty years of Alarmed as to who it could be, Mr. and Strugnell, a widow of about thirty years of age, and a native of the place. She was engaged as a servant to Mr. Wilson, and seldom left Craig Farm except on Sunday afternoons, when it the weather was at all served as to who it could be, Mr. and saying so. You ship, preferred to ride as quietly as possible, set off in afternoons, when it the weather was at all served as to who it could be, Mr. and saying so. You ship, preferred to ride as quietly as possible, set off in the President's Saturday dinner—ship, preferred to ride as quietly as possible, so the faculty of saying so. You ship, preferred to ride as quietly as possible, set off in the portmanteau, Wilson's ship, preferred to ride as quietly as possible, set off in the president's Saturday dinner—ship, preferred to ride as quietly as possible, set off in the president's Saturday dinner—ship, preferred to ride as quietly as possible, set off in the president's Saturday dinner—ship, preferred to ride as quietly as possible, watch, chains, and seals, and other prepositions.

On opening the preferred to ride as quietly as possible, set off in the faculty of saying so. You watch, chains, and seals, and other prepositions.

Flad Mr. Wilson ever threatened to distance to Mrs. Arms to the faculty of saying so. You watch, chains, and seals, and other prepositions.

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Flad Mr. Wilson ever threatened to distance the faculty of say

casionally absent from his home for several terrified to answer. Then Mrs. Armstrong, ry purposes?" week of January 1802, both he and his 'She is never back at this hour.' A minute was sure.' wife had been away for upwards of a week, or so after there was a tap at Mr. Wilson's

great shrewdness, at once proposed to break surrounded by the villagers,' in the door. Armstrong, who, as well as In confirmation of this statement, a large his wife, was deadly pale, and trembling clasp-knife belonging to Armstrong, and tatingly consented, and crowbars being been perpetrated, was found in one corner

into the house.

Armstrong, who appeared to have somebody of rustics. On reaching the landingdoor. No answer was returned. Armstrong melancholy spectacle presented itself.

he roughly exclaimed,

not you: that's quite clear.'

his wife answered a syllable, but continued the jury which I have seldom known to come May, which I shall never see, we Oh, sound the must'ring spirit drum, his wife answered a syllable, but continued the jury which I have seldom known to come May, which I shall never see, we to gaze at the corpse, the bundles, and the fail. It consisted in fixing my eyes and ad-buried our two children. Had they lived, Bid all the glories of thy soul broken locks, in bewildered terror and as dressing my language to each juror one af. I might have been a better man; but the Their banners on the night unroll! tonishment. Presently some one asked if ter the other. In this way each considers place they left empty was soon filled up by Call out the high resolves once more, anybody had seen Mrs. Strugnell?

locked.'

stable, turning sharply round, and looking mor of putting confidence in the evidence me, but the wife. She be as innocent of keenly in his face, 'How do you know I had to produce.

'Because-because,' stammered Armshe goes out.'

'Which is her room?' 'The next to this.'

door was fast. 'Are you there, Mrs. Strugnell?' shouted

There was no reply in a calmer voice.

rather extensive hamlet, not many miles more shouted the constable. He was an no trace of them had as yet been discover. ed. Viewing the harangue of Armstrong distant from a northern seaport town, a swered by a low moon. In an instant the ed. Many other things were also missing. as a mere tissue of falsehood, he coolly prolarge, substantially-built, but somewhat frail door was burst in, and Mrs. Strugnell A young man of the name of Pearce, ap nounced sentence of death on the prisonstraggling building, known as Craig Farm, was soon pulled out, apparently more dead parently a sailor, had been seen in the vil- ers. They were to be hanged on Monday. President. Francis was a rare Whig in out the slightest accident or misfortune hap. (popularly Crook Farm) House. The farm than alive, from underneath the bedstead, lage once or twice in the company of Mary This was Friday. consisted of about one hundred acres of tol. where she, in speechless consternation, lay Strugnell; but he did not notice what sort 'A bad job!' whispered the counsel for the importance to his person and character on the President's return, Clarke was in erable arable and meadow land; and at the partially concealed. Placing her in a chair, of hat he generally wore; he had not seen the desence as he passed me. That witness from the circumstances of the memorable attendance to learn the success of what he time I have indicated, belonged to a farmer they soon succeeded—much more easily, Pearce since the night the crime was com. of yours, the woman Strugnell, is the real parting of the Commander-in-Chief with his deemed his master-piece of coachmaking. of the name of Armstrong. He had pur- indeed than they anticipated -in restoring mitted; had not sought for him. chased it about three years previously, at a her to consciousness. Nervously she glan- Mary Strugnell was the next witness .sale held in pursuance of a decree of the ced round the circle of eager faces that en. She repeated her previous evidence with pre. at heart; for I felt as if the blood of two New York. High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of vironed her, till her eyes fell upon Arm- cision and apparent sincerity, and then I fellow-creatures was on my hands. In the The steward was a man of talent and the white chariot, examining every thing liquidating certain costs incurred in the suit strong and his wife, when she gave a loud of Craig versus Craig, which the said High shriek, and muttering, 'They, they are the listened to all I had to say; but sion, but was at the same time ambitious, shouted from the box, "All right, Mr. Court had nursed so long and successfully, murderers, swooned, or appeared to do so, defence. A subtle and able cross-examin- was quite imperturbable. The obstinate fond of display and regardless of expense. Clarke; all right, sir; not a bolt or screw

ent for several years in the Fleet, in 'satisfection' of the charges of victory remaining the charges of victory remaining the resident and certainly one of the most devotedly attached to him of all his house. Chanic now found his hand grasped in that spoons, a sweetment which does not satisfy devotedly attached to him of all his house. faction of the charges of victory remaining ly seized and taken off to a place of security; that a verdict of condemnation was, or the judge, I knew that an application to the hold. due after the proceeds of the sale of Craig Mrs. Struggell was conveyed to a neigh ought to be, out of the question. The sali secretary of state was futile. There was Farm had been deducted from the gross to- bor's close by; the house was carefully se- ent points dwelt upon, and varied in every not even time to send to London, unless the sion were settled weekly; and, upon the it had been sufficiently tested in a great tal. Farmer Armstrong was married, but cured; and the agitated and wondering villa- possible way, in this long sifting, were judge had granted a respite. childless; his dame, like himself, was a na. gers departed to their several homes, but these: tive of Devonshire. They bore the char. not, I fancy, to sleep any more for that

'On the afternoon in question she had, in the prying, gossiping villagers, to whom accordance with her usual custom, proceedmystery or reserve of any kind was of ed to town. She called on her aunt, took course exceedingly annoying and unpleaster with her, and afterwards went to the Independent Chapel. After service she called Soon after Armstrong was settled in his to see Miss Wilson, but was informed that, new purchase, another stranger arrived, and in consequence of a severe cold, the young took up his abode in the best apartments of lady was gone to bed. She then immedithe house. The new-comer, a man of about ately proceeded homewards, and consequent. fifty years of age, and evidently, from his ly arrived at Craig Farm more than an dress and gait, a seafaring person, was as hour before her usual time. She let herself

evening the early retiring inhabitants of the gathered that Mr. Wilson had lain down, manner. venemently upon the door with a neavy bremotous tone it all was over? Her hus a vended of the season was removed untouched, black-thorn stick. Still no answer was band answered 'Yes: but where be the keys accompanying it, however, with a strong was committed by Perce, and they were shad of the season was removed untouched, band answered 'Yes: but where be the keys accompanying it, however, with a strong was committed by Perce, and they were shad of the season was removed untouched, band answered 'Yes: but where be the keys accompanying it, however, with a strong was committed by Perce, and they were shad of the season was removed untouched, band answered 'Yes: but where be the keys accompanying it, however, with a strong was committed by Perce, and they were shad of the season was removed untouched, band answered 'Yes: but where be the keys accompanying it, however, with a strong was committed by Perce, and they were shad of the season was removed untouched, band answered 'Yes: but where be the keys accompanying it, however, with a strong was committed by Perce, and they were shad of the season was removed untouched, band answered 'Yes: but where be the keys accompanying it, however, with a strong was removed untouched. obtained. Mrs. Strugnell, it was supposed, of the writing-desk kept?' 'In the little recommendation to mercy! had not returned from town; but where was table-drawer, was the reply. Armstrong Mr. Wilson, who was almost always at then came out of the bedroom, and both home both day and night? Presently a lad went into Mr. Wilson's sitting apartment. called out that a white sheet or cloth of They soon returned, and crept stealthily the judge: they had no reason to give! The dow; she had not nerve enough to attempt been termed in modern parlance, was some sort was hanging out of one of the back-windows. This announcement, confirming the vague apprehensions which had begun to germinate in the wise heads of the villagers, disposed them to adopt a more ef. backway, and heavy footsteps again ascenfectual mode of obtaining admission than ded the stuirs. Almost dead with fright, knocking seemed likely to prove. John- she then crawled under the bedstead, and son, the constable of the parish, a man of remembered no more till she found herself

violently, either with cold or agitation, hesi- with which it was evident the murder had speedily procured, an entrance was forced, of Wilson's bedroom; and a mortgage deed and in rushed a score of excited men .- for one thousand pounds on Craig Farm, Armstrong's wife, it was afterwards remem- the property of Wilson, and which Strugbered, caught hold of her husband's arm in | nell swore was always kept in the writing. hastily in his ear, and then both followed chest in the prisoner's sleeping apartment, lord, that's guilty, not the woman. God a great deal of petitioning and worrying of or scot could be discovered on the tables or a hurried, frightened manner, whispered desk in the front room, was discovered in a together with nearly one hundred and fifty 'Now, farmer,' cried Johnson, as soon as pounds in gold, silver, and county bank he had procured a light, 'lead the way up notes, although it was known that Armstrong had but a fortnight before declined a very advantageous offer of some cows he what recovered from his panic, darted at was desirous of purchasing, under the plea once up the staircase, followed by the whole of being short of cash. Worse perhaps than all, a key of the back-door was found place, he knocked at Mr. Wilson's bedroom in his pocket, which not only confirmed Struggell's evidence, but clearly demonstral wife and I, for more nor a week, to receive seems, as it were, upon the surface of the pleasing manners. seemed to hesitate, but the constable at once ted that the knocking at the door for admitlifted the latch; they entered, and then a tance, which had roused and alarmed the hamlet was a pure subterfuge. The con-Wilson, completely dressed, lay extend- clusion, therefore, almost universally arrived ed on the floor a lifeless corpse. He had at throughout the neighborhood was, that been stabbed in two places in the breast Armstrong and his wife were the guilty par. noise, I went up stairs, and found poor with some sharp-pointed instrument. Life ties; and that the bundles, the broken locks, Wilson stone-dead on the floor. I were was quite extinct. The window was open. the sheet hanging out of the window, the dreadful skeared, and let drop the candle. In whatsce'er thou hast to do;

On farther inspection, several bundles, con-shiny, black hat, were like the knocking. I called to wife and told her of it. She shiny, black hat, were, like the knocking, I called to wife, and told her of it. She When truth and right are with you, there

taining many of Wilson's valuables in mere cunning devices to mislead inquiry. jewellery and plate, together with clothes, The case excited great interest in the And then, my lord, all at once the devil If rugged seem the path you tread, shirts, silk-handkerchiefs, were found. The county, and I esteemed myself profession shot it into my head, to keep the money I And Hope a doubtful glim'ring shed wardrobe and a secretary-bureau had been ally fortunate in being selected to hold the had brought; and knowing as the keys of Where, far before, the good you seek forced open. The assassins had, it seemed, brief for the prosecution. I had satisfied the desk where the mortgage writing was Is hedged by many an Alpine peak, been disturbed, and had hurried off by the myself, by a perusal of the depositions, kept, was in the bedroom, l crept back, as And yawning chasms intervene, window without their plunder. A hat was that there was no doubt of the prisoners' that false-hearted woman said, got the keys, also picked up in the room, a shiny, black guilt, and I determined that no effort on my and took the deed; and then I persuaded hat, much too small for the deceased. The part should be spared to insure the accom- wife, who had been trembling in the kitchconstable snatched it up, and attempted to plishment of the ends of justice. I drew en all the while, that we had better go out clap it on Armstrong's head, but it was not the indictment myself; and in my opening quiet again, as there was nobody in the nearly large enough. This, together with address to the jury, dwelt with all the force house but us: I had tried that woman's the bundles, dissipated a suspicion which and eloquence of which I was master upon door-and we might perhaps be taken for Like snow-flakes falling on the sea, had been growing in Johnson's mind, and the heinors nature of the crime, and the murderers. And so we did; and that's Which serve the darkening tide to swell, conclusiveness of the evidence by which it the downright, honest tath, my lord. I'm And leave no whiteness where they fell 'You need not look so scared, farmer; it's had been brought home to the prisoners. I rightly served; but God bless you, doant may here, by way of parenthesis, mention hort the woman-my wife, my lord, these If blear-eyed, dull Despondency To this remark neither Armstrong nor that I resorted to a plan in my address to thirty years. Five and twenty years ago, Shall come where Hope was wont to bethe address to be an appeal to his individu- love of cursed lucre, and that has brought The question roused Armstrong, and he al intelligence, and responds to it by falling me here. I deserve it; but oh, mercy, my said, 'She is not come home: her door is into the views of the barrister. On this oc. lord! mercy, good gentlemen!'-turning casion the jury easily fell into the trap. I from the stony features of the judge to the 'How do you know that?' cried the con- could see that I had got them into the hu- jury, as if they could help him-'not for

death was scientifically stated by two med. that to this shameful pass!' The rugged Onward and upward press anew. strong, because she always locks it when ical men. Next followed the evidence as man snatched his life-companion to his to the finding of the knife in the bedroom breast with passionate emotion, and tears gage deed, and the large sum of money, in rough cheeks, They hastened out, and found the next the prisoners' sleeping apartment; the 1 was deeply affected, and felt that the

'Did she keep company with a man of the name of Pearce?"

'She had walked out with him once or 'When was the last time?' 'She did not remember.' Did Pearce walk with her home on the night of the murder?"

"Not part of the way?" 'Yes; part of the way.'
'Did Pearce sometimes wear a black, shiny hat?'

No-yes: she did not remember. Where was Pearce now?' She did'nt know.'

She did'nt know.

trial. All search for her proved vain.

what ground?

the mysterious, bewildering affair. with rough vehemence. 'Hear me speak! had entered and robbed. I took care to The Chief Cook gloried in the cleanli I'll tell ye all about it; I will indeed, my have the deposition of the dying wretch put ness and nicety of his kitchen. Under his lord. Quiet, Martha, I tell ye. It's I, my into proper form; and the result was, after iron discipline, we to his underlings if speck hurt the wife, and I'se tell ye all about it. and his wife. They sold Craig Farm, and polished silver. With the luckless wights I alone am guilty; not, the Lord be praised, removed to some other part of the country, who had offended in these particulars there

of murder, but of robbery!"

money for Mr. Wilson, on account of matter, has not been, I trust, without its smuggled goods-that money, my lord, as uses. was found in the chest. When we came home on that dreadful Sunday night, my lord, we went in back way; and hearing a screamed out, and amaist fainted away .- Must be no moment for despair!

this as a new born babe. It's I! I! scoun-The trial proceeded. The cause of the drel that I be, that has brought thee, Mar-

of the deceased; the discovery of the mort. of remorse and agony streamed down his finding the key of the back-door in the man had uttered the whole truth. It was male prisoner's pocket; and his demeanor evidently one of those cases in which a perand expressions on the night of the perpe- son liable to suspicion damages his own tration of the crime. In his cross-exami- cause by resorting to a trick. No doubt, She is never home till half-past ten o'clock nation of the constable, several facts per. by his act of theft, Armstrong had been home—whether temporary or fixed, whether in return the salute of one of the most polon Sunday evenings,' remarked Armstrong, feetly new to me were elicited by the very driven to an expedient which would not have amid the log huts of Morristown or the ished gentlemen, and the veriest dandy of what mysterious connexion there could be able council for the prisoners. Their at been adopted by a person perfectly inno Valley Forge, the Presidential Mansions in nearly sixty years ago. torney had judiciously maintained the strict. cent. And thus, from one thing to another, New York or Philadelphia, or his own becried a young man, who had been striving est secrecy as to the nature of the defence, the charge of murder had been fixed upon loved Mount Vernon - everywhere order, John Fagan, by birth a Hessian, tall and who could wear a smooth chin and a reto peep through the keyhole.

Armstrong, it was afterwards sworn, started as if he had been shot; and his wife started as if he had been shot; and his wife started as if he had been shot; and his wife started as if he had been shot; and his wife started as if he had been shot; and his wife started as if he had been shot; and his wife started as if he had been shot; and his wife by counsel, stated that the pockets of the smooth chin and a resolution of the defence, so that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me completely by sur. So that it now took me again clutched his arm with the same ner- deceased were empty; that not only his destruction, and gladly would I have un-About the commencement of the present century there stood, near the centre of a rather extensive hamlet not many miles more should be discussed with a gold watch, chain, and seals which he usually wore, had vanished, and judge, on the contrary, was quite undisturbing the contrary was quite undisturbing the contrary.

as to enable the solicitor of the victorious claimant to incarcerate his triumphant cli
The accused persons, in spite of their fren
as to enable the solicitor of the victorious again instantly.

This produced continued difficulties between as it should be. I returned to my inn in a long journey and over the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion, I felt that the lowed; and at its conclusion that the lowest lowed; and at its conclusion that the lowest lowed; and at its conclusion that the lowest lowe

py affair of Harvey, noticed in my previous paper. I half resolved to give up the bar, to economy and usefulness. and rather go and sweep the streets for a livelihood, than run the risk of getting poor the sacrifices amendment, and a steady, estimable man, and, having been to the sacrifices he is ready to make, and a steady, estimable man, and, having been to the sacrifices which he is

when a chaise-and-four drove rapidly up to the hotel, and out tumbled Johnson, the constable, His tale was soon told. On the with the very best of everything that the previous evening the landlady of the Black whole country can affect?"

In the stables were often coach and sad. the first requires long study and painful dle-horses, and the two white chargers, a display of amignle sensitive delections. In the stables were often coach and sad. the first requires long study and painful dle-horses, and the two white chargers, a display of amignle sensitive delections. The first requires long study and painful delections the various alluring pleasures are surrounded—the green the landlady of the Black and the two white chargers, a display of amignle sensitive and painful delections. previous evening, the landlady of the Black | whole country can afford.' Swan, a road side public house about four The story of the fish, related in another named Prescott. He was a fine parade reading the name of Pearce in the report of the work, happened during Francis' horse, purely white, and sixteen hands high. He was indifferent to the fire of artillery, the trial in the Sunday county paper, sent fond of fish. It was the habit for New the waving of banners, and the clang of for Johnson to state that that person had on Had he disappeared since that Sunday the fatal evening called and left a portmanway in her charge, promising to call for it in an hour, but had never been there since.

is the formal order to the class-knife that had been later rather than earlier. Armstrong's voice, but was positive it later rather than earlier. Armstrong was octhe constable started, and happily arrived the palate of his chief.

> packing up their pluder when they were to be speedily discussed by the gourmands 'Mercy!' said the judge. 'What for?' On startled by the unexpected return of the of the servants' hall. Armstrong's. Peace, snatching up a bun-The jurors stared at each other and at dle and a portmantau, escaped by the winwith doubt. I have known many such in ers. Pearce hinking himself pursued, too that reigned throughout the whole length 'Stop, my lord!' exclaimed Armstrong inmates of the dwelling he and his gang his namesake of fabulous history. 'John!-John!' sobbed the wife, cling. Deeply grateful was I to be able at last to and execution went hand in hand.

> > From the National Era. Be Strong and Brave-Be Firm and True. BY EDWARD D. HOWARD.

While frozen torrents rage between. Oh, falter not-press on anew. For truth and right be firm and true!

If error triumph for a day, If all your efforts seem to be If heart grow sick, and eyes grow dim, Which nerved to noble deeds before, And waked the music which can thrill

Plant firm amid the thorns thy feet-Loud through the gloom thy cry repeat-And strike for truth and right the same!

And threat'ning clouds sink darkly down, To truth and right forever true! NEW YORK, April, 1847.

WASHINGTON. His Home and Household---Order, Method Economy.

From the Custis Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washing!

Wherever Washington established a

York where Washington took leave of his Portsmouth to Savannah, in the white cheofficers in 1783, was the first steward to the riot built by Clarke, of Philadelphia, withthe Revolutionary day, and attached no lit- pening in so long a journey. I tasted no dinner that day: I was sick having taken place at Francis' Tavern in door of the Presidential mansion than the

livelihood, than run the risk of getting poor the next week the same scene would be re- bred in the Austrian cavalry, was perfectly people hanged who did not deserve it. enacted in all its parts, the steward retiring conversant with horses. He was an exces-On the Monday morning I was pacing in tears, and exclaiming, "Well, he may sive smoker, his meershaum never being out up and down my breakfast-room in the next discharge me; he may kill me, if he will; of his mouth, excepting at meals or on the assize town, in a state of great excitement, but while he is President of the United coach-box.

fond of fish. It was the habit for New England ladies frequently to prepare the codfish in a very nice manner, and send it enveloped in cloths, so as to arrive quite warm for the President's Saturday dinner—warm for the President's Saturday dinner—ship preferred to ride as quietly as possible,

Is moment to spare, I. In company with the Philadelphie market for sale, Franchie glasses, that the Prosident might an

days together, on business, it was rumored, for Wilson; and on the Sunday in the first was stree it was she, said also in a whisper, and as if addressing her husband, this time that Armstrong went away, she in time to stay the execution, and deprive in time to stay the execution, and deprive whisper, and as if addressing her husband, this time that Armstrong went away, she in time to stay the execution, and deprive in time to stay the execution, and deprive whisper, and as if addressing her husband, this time that Armstrong went away, she in time to stay the execution, and deprive whisper, and as if addressing her husband, the said discomfitting the first was served. 'Mary Strugnell, you be a false-sworn hibition they so anxiously awaited. On inor so after there was a tap at Mr. Wilson's door. She could not catch what answer woman before God and man!' interrupted quiring for Mary Strugnell, we found that and said to Francis, who stood at his post at brilliant cortege of gallanta cavaliers with nd were not yet returned.

About a quarter past ten o'clock on that was made; but by Armstrong's reply, she the male prisoner, with great violence of she had absconded on the evening of the sideboard, "What fish is this?" "A which he was attended. Jackson was a shad a very fine shad," was the reply: "I wheth animal prisoner, with great violence of shad, a very fine shad," was the reply: "I wheth animal cortage of gallanta cavaliers with the sideboard, "What fish is this?" "A which he was attended. Jackson was a shad, a very fine shad," was the reply: "I wheth animal cortage of gallanta cavaliers with the sideboard, "What fish is this?" "A which he was attended. Jackson was a shad, a very fine shad," was the reply: "I wheth animal cortage of gallanta cavaliers with the sideboard, "What fish is this?" "A which he was attended. Jackson was a shad, a very fine shad, a very fine shad," was the reply: "I wheth animal cortage of gallanta cavaliers with the sideboard, "What fish is this?" "A which he was attended. Jackson was a shad, a very fine sh Five months had passed away; the fate knew your Excellency was particularly mane and tail. He was of a fierce and hamlet were roused from their slumbers by and did not wish to be disturbed. He was of a fierce and fond of this kind of fish, and was so fortulated and tall. He was of a fierce and fond of this kind of fish, and was so fortulated and tall. He was of a fierce and fond of this kind of fish, and was so fortulated and tall. He was of a fierce and fond of this kind of fish, and was so fortulated and tall. He was of a fierce and fond of this kind of fish, and was so fortulated and tall. He was of a fierce and fierce and fond of this kind of fish, and was so fortulated and tall. He was of a fierce and tall. He was of a fierce and fierce a loud continuous knocking at the front often in the habit of lying down with his ed and rebuked by the judge, and the crossdoor of Armstrong's house; louder and clothes on. Armstrong said, 'I will not examination soon afterwards closed. Had door of Armstrong's house; louder and clothes on. Armstrong said, 'I will not examination soon afterwards closed. Had clothe on. Armstrong said, 'I will not examination soon afterwards closed. Had clothe on, and the first of the season." his nostrils disturb you, sir; I'll only just put this particle of the season. The price of the season of the season. The price of the season of the season of the season. The price of the season of the seas louder, more and more vehement and impatient, resounded the blows upon the stillness of the night, till the soundest sleepers of the night of the nig ness of the night, till the soundest sleepers | Wilson's coor. Armstrong stepped into would, I doubt not, spite of their prejudices of the price, sir?" "Three, three, three ous animal, while Krause, whose duty it was wastened. Windows were hastily the room, and almost immediately she heard against the prisoners, have obtained an acwere awakened. Windows were hastily the room, and almost immediately she heard an action as the prisoners, have obtained an action as the prisoners thrown open, and presently numerous loot a sound as of a violent blow, followed by quittar; but as it was, after a neutral sort of a terringe, as the steps approached the scene of growing a deep groan, and then all was still. She charge from the judge, by no means the near Holborn Hill, and had both her legs stricken steward. "Take it away," thunsteps approached the scene of growing hubbub. The unwonted no.se was caused, it was found, by Farmer Armstrong, who, After the lapse of a few seconds, a voice—

charge from the judge, by no means the broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall broken. She was dying miserably, and dered the chief; "take it away, sir; it shall fiery charger, in several of which, it was never be said that my table sets such an explosion had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confession had sent for me to make a full confessi accompanied by his wife, was thundering Mrs. Armstrong's undoubtedly—asked in a companied by his wife, was thundering the first lead of th accompanied by his wife, was thundering wife, was thundering when a count with a heavy bearing the count was perfectly correct. The deed Francis tremblingly obeyed, and the first housings and caparison for the Chief to ride the count was perfectly correct. The deed Francis tremblingly obeyed, and the first housings and caparison for the Chief to ride the count was perfectly correct. The deed Francis tremblingly obeyed, and the first housings and caparison for the Chief to ride the count was perfectly correct.

> THE CHIEF COOK. This celebrated artiste, as he would have heavily encumbered for rapid flight, left the and breadth of her wide domain, Uncle The usual ridiculous formality of asking portmantea as described, intending to call Harkless was, at the period of the first the wretched convicts what they had to urge for it in the morning, if his fears proved Presidency, as highly accomplished a pro why sentence should not be passed upon groundless. He, however, had not courage ficient in the culinary art as could be found them was gone through; the judge, with un- to risk calling again, and made the best of in the United States. He was a dark moved feelings, put on the fatal cap; and his way a London. He was now in New- brown man, little if any above the usual then a new and startling light burst upon gate under sentence of death for a burglary, size, yet possessed of such great muscular accompanied by personal violence to the power as to entitle him to be compared with

> bless 'ye, my lord, not the wife! Doant authorities, a full pardon for both Armstrong dressers, or if the utensils did not shine like where, I never troubled myself to inquire. was no arrest of judgment, for judgment

> ing passionately to her husband, 'let us die wash my hands of an affair which had cost The Steward, and indeed the whole me so much anxiety and vexation; albeit household, treated the Chief Cook with 'Quiet, Martha, I tell ye! Yes, my lord, the lesson it afforded me of not coming has much respect, as well for his valuable ser-I'se tell ye all about it. I was gone away, tily to conclusions, even when the truth vices as for his general good character and

It was while preparing the Thursday or Congress Dinner that Uncle Harkless shone in all his splendor. During his labors upon this banquet he required some half dozen aprons, and napkins out of number. It was surprising the order and discipline that was observed in so bustling a scene, His underlings flew in all directions to execute his orders, while he, the great masterspirit, seemed to possess the power of Last week, (writes a provincial editor, ubiquity, and to be everywhere at the same not a hundred miles from Ayr) a gentleman

When the Steward, in snow-white apron, that we would print for him about 200 silk shorts and stockings, and hair in full letters. On handing the copy to us, we powder, placed the first dish on the table, were surprised to read the following conthe clock being on the stroke of four, ceased tents: "the labors of Hercules."

While the masters of the republic were you that my dear wife, Susan, presented engaged in discussing the savory viands of the Congress Dinner, the chief cook retired that she and the dear babe are doing as to make his toilet for an evening prome. well as can be expected. You are aware nade. His perquisites from the slops of the hat this is my --teenth blessing. Ever kitchen were from one to two hundred dol. yours, &c., lars a year. Though homely in person, he This "novel order" certainly caused us lavished the most of these large avails upon to cast up an inquiring look, as much as to dress. In making his toilet, his linen was say, "Are you in earnest?" and his reply of unexceptional quality and whiteness, then was, "I am really in earnest." black silk shorts, ditto waistcoat, ditto know," he continued, "Mrs. -- has stockings, shoes highly polished, with large just been confined with the twelfth little buckles covering a considerable part of the nopeful, and I see no prospect of her ever foot, blue cloth coat with velvet collar and arriving at the end of the chapter. Now, bright metal buttons, a long watch chain dangling from his fob, a cocked hat, and wards of twenty friends and relations; gold headed cane completed the grand cos therefore, if I have a stock of printed forms tume of the celebrated dandy (for there were by me, all I shall have to do on these indandies in those days) of the President's teresting occasions will be to fill up the

passed out at the front door, the Porter chances are against the number augmentmaking a low bow, which was promptly ing." "Not at all," he replied, "Mrs. returned. Joining his brother loungers of ____'s mother was remarkably fond of the pave, he proceeded up Market street, strawberries, and she had nineteen chilattracting considerable attention, Market dren. My wife is as fond of strawbergies, street being, in the old times, the resort and eats large quantities every year, so that where fashionables "did most congregate." like mother like daughter." Many were not a little surprised on be not learned enough in connubial mysteries holding so extraordinary a personage, while to understand, much less to reply, to the others who knew him would make a formal logic, so we took up the copy and carried and respectful bow, that they might receive it into the printing office; and, being bach-

THE COACHMEN. the parts, should he meet with any accident solved, never to marry a woman that loves on his road. He drove the President the strawberries over much."-Aberdeen Her. Francis, who kept the tavern in New whole tour of the then United States, from uld.

old and long endeared companions in arms. No sooner had the horses stopped at the anxious coachman was under the body of of the President, who complimented him bills being presented, the President would variety of very bad roads. Clarke, the hap-All Saturday and Sunday I was in mis- rate his Steward soundly upon his expensive- piest of men, repaired to his shop in Sixth What was the reason she did not return ery. I denounced capital punishment as a ness, saying that, while he wished to live street, where he informed his people of the in the evening in question to her aunt's to supper, as usual?'

gross iniquity—a national sin and disgrace; conformably to his high station, liberally, success of the white cheriot, the account of nay, handsomely, he abhorred waste and which he received from the President's own She did not know, except that she wish. somewhat by a recollection of that unhap-extravagance, and insisted that his house. lips, when the day ended in a jollification

John Krause succeeded Fagan. He was

gers the one usually rode by the Chief was

dent, when coming into Princeton, en route and I know you'll take care to behave yourself." In fact, the noble horse had felt the power of Washington's stalwart arm, a power that could throw a horse upon his naunches in a single moment, and the saga. cious animal quailed before a force not easi.

ly resisted nor soon forgotten. Among the coach horses were a pair of peautiful blood bays, bred at Mount Ver. non from the celebrated horse Magnolia. These thorough-breds were the pets of the stables, and always drew the coach when Mrs. Washington paid her visits in Philalelphia. One day, but for the courage and presence of mind of a servant, a serious catastrophe would have occurred. Mrs. Washington and her grand-daughter were ust seated in the coach, and John Hurly, (a native of Ireland) was putting up the step. when, the day being warm and the flies roublesome, one of the horses rubbed off nis bridle. The coachman, of course, sat powerless on his box. The affrighted aninal at first stared wildly about him, and was in the act of springing forward, when Hurly, perceiving the imminent danger. with a presence of mind equalled by his courage, grappled the animal around the neck, and amid his furious and maddening plunges, clung to him, and so incumbered nim with the weight of a heavy man that the passengers in the street were enabled to come to the rescue, when the bridle was replaced, and the carriage drove off.

The President was much gratified when inspecting his stables in Philadelphia They were large and roomy, and every thing in and about them in the most perfect order; the grooming of the horses superb, such as the moderns can have no idea of

A Novel Order.

called at our printing office, and requested

"My DEAR -- :- I hasten to inform me with a fine -- at -- o'clock; and

every accouchment I have to write to upblanks." "Well," we rejoined, "but now Thus arrayed, the Chief Cook invariably that she has completed the round dozen the between babies and strawberries, and admiring the philosophy of our Benedict,

A Kles.

A kiss is thus defined in a love-letter, written, written in the year 1678, and translated from the German:

What is a kiss? A kiss is, as it were, a seal, expressing our sincere attachment, the pledge of future union; a dumb, but at the same time, audible language of a loving heart; a present, which at the time it is given, takes from us the impression of an ivory coral press; a crimson balsam for a wounded heart, a sweet bite of the lips, an affectionate pinching of the mouth; a deour hunger; a fruit which is planted and gathered at the same time; the quickest exchange of questions and answers of two lovers; the fourth degree of love.

Who are the Truly Valuable in Society. The value set upon a member of Society should be, not according to the fineness or intensity of his feelings, to the acuteness to weeep for, or deplore the misery he may meet with in the world; but in pro to the knowledge and talents which he is able and willing to contribute towards removing this misery. To benefit mankind is a much more difficult task than some seem to imagine; it is not quite so easy as to make a display of amiable sensibilitysecond, in most cases demands only a little acting, and even when sincere, is utterly useless to the public .- Westminister Re-